

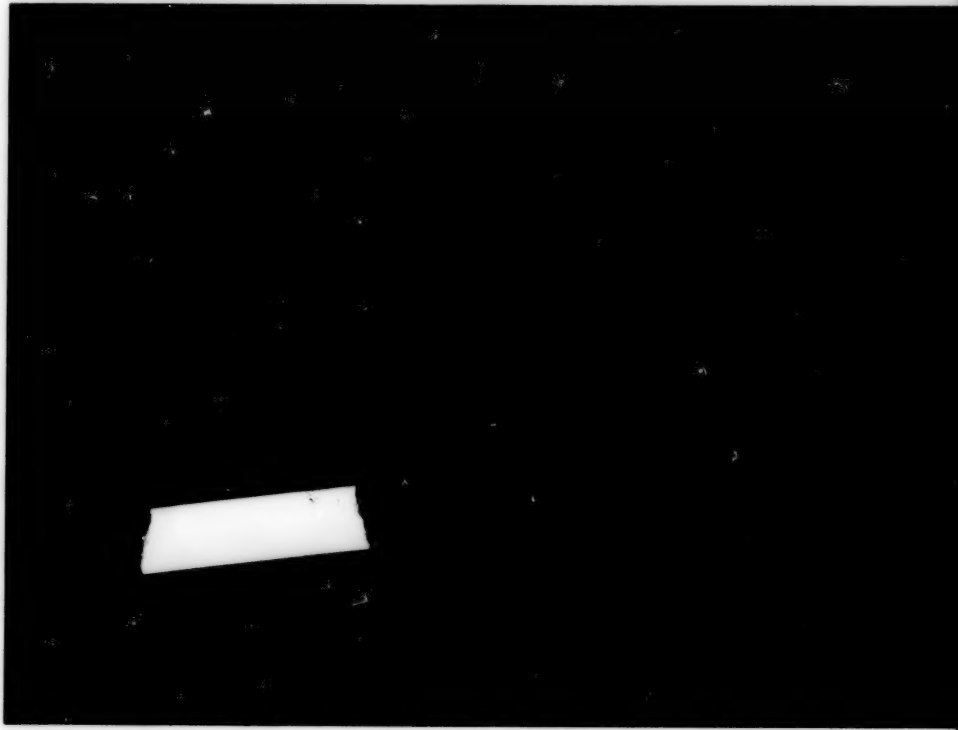
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PUBLIC LAND

STATISTICS

1992



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94-001847
REQ #7

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the public lands and resources and their various values so that they best serve the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources. These resources include recreation, rangeland, forest, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness, natural, scenic, scientific, educational, and cultural values.

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 1992

Volume 177

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September 1993

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Note.—Unless otherwise specified, tables present data for the 1992 fiscal year period (Oct. 1, 1991—Sept. 30, 1992).

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CHANGES IN 1992 EDITION

Table 17.—*Percent of acreage by ecological status by State, fiscal year 1992.* The title was changed slightly.

Table 31.—*Wild free-roaming horse and burro program accomplishments.* The title was changed slightly.

Table dropped:

Table 3.—*Grant lands confirmed to States.* This table was dropped because it was no longer needed. The data it contained is shown in the State grant section of Table 6.—*Applications, entries, selections, and patents, fiscal year 1992.*

Part I

LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The total area of the 50 States is 2.3 billion acres. The Federal Government has, at various times in U.S. history, held title to about 80 percent of the Nation's total area. Today, Federal civil and defense agencies administer about 650 million acres, or about 29 percent of the total area (Table 3).

The Bureau of Land Management has exclusive jurisdiction for about 41 percent, or 268 million acres, of the federally owned lands (Table 4). Approximately one-third of this area is in the State of Alaska. Other major land-holding agencies in the Department of the Interior include the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation.

Up to the present, title to approximately 1.1 billion acres has been transferred to individual citizens, businesses, and non-Federal governmental organizations under Federal legal authority generally referred to as the "land laws." Substantial portions, amounting to over 287 million acres, have been removed from Federal ownership under the authority of the Homestead Laws. Another 328 million acres have been granted to States to help support public schools, develop transportation systems, and promote general economic development (Table 2).

In Western Oregon, an area of approximately 2.6 million acres comprise the Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands (Table 5). Originally public domain, this acreage was reconveyed and revested to the United States from grants made to private concerns to construct the Oregon and California Railroad and the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road.

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—*Acquisition of the public domain, 1781 to 1867*

Acquisition	Area				Cost ^a
	Land	Water	Total	Percent of total U.S. land	
	Acres	Acres	Acres		
State cessions (1781-1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.2	^b \$6,200,000
Louisiana Purchase (1803) ^c	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	22.9	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782-1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.3	-----
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.0	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	7.9	-----
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.6	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.4	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	16,961,920	26,880	16,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.3	7,200,000
Total public domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	79.4	85,079,222

^aCost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

^bGeorgia Cession, 1802 (56,689,920 acres). See Donaldson, Thomas, *The Public Domain, Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1884), p. 11.

^cExcludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Note.—Alaska has been adjusted for the recomputation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, *Areas of Acquisitions to the Territory of the United States*... (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1922). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.

ACQUISITIONS



TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

State cessions to the United States

North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1800 and 1846

The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
(Annexation of Texas, 1845)

United States purchase from Texas, 1850
State of Texas (present area)

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803
Treaties with Great Britain, 1783 and 1817
Treaty with Spain (cession of Florida and adjustment of claims), 1819
Oregon Compromise with Great Britain, 1846
Cession from Mexico, 1848
Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853



ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TABLE 2.—*Disposition of public lands, 1761 to 1992*

Type of Disposition	Acres
Disposition by methods not elsewhere classified ^a	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders ^b	267,500,000
Total unclassified and homestead dispositions	591,000,000
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions ^c	21,700,000
Purposes not elsewhere classified ^d	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total granted to States	328,480,000
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims ^e	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law ^f	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law ^g	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law ^h	10,700,000
Total miscellaneous dispositions	224,900,000
Grand Total	1,144,380,000

^aChiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townships and townlots.

^bThe homestead laws generally provide for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settle upon and improve vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the land is sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions.

^cUniversities, hospitals, asylums, etc.

^dFor construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.

^eThe Government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.

^fThe timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.

^gThe timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers on condition that they plant and cultivate trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.

^hThe desert land laws provide for sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigate them and bring them under cultivation.

Note.—Data are estimated from available records.

TABLE 3.—Comparison of federally owned land with total acreage of States, fiscal year 1990^a

State	Acreage owned by the Federal Government			Acreage not owned by Federal Government	Total acreage of State ^c	Percent owned by Government ^b
	Public Domain	Acquired by other methods	Federal total			
Alabama	1,171.4	1,073,208.1	1,074,379.5	31,604,020.5	32,678,400	3.288
Alaska	247,924,714.9	115,505.1	248,040,220.0	117,441,380.0	365,481,600	67.867
Arizona	32,922,902.3	1,312,702.7	34,235,605.0	38,452,295.0	72,688,000	47.099
Arkansas	1,042,031.6	1,719,833.6	2,761,865.2	30,927,686.5	33,599,360	8.220
California	41,548,409.9	2,992,792.3	44,541,202.2	59,895,577.8	100,206,720	44.449
Colorado	21,399,611.5	2,669,590.9	24,069,202.4	42,406,557.6	66,485,760	36.202
Connecticut		6,420.2	6,420.2	1,129,939.8	3,135,360	.205
Delaware		27,347.7	27,347.7	1,038,572.3	1,265,920	2.160
District of Columbia	6.6	10,233.6	10,240.2	28,787.6	39,040	26.236
Florida	207,793.4	2,906,680.3	3,114,483.7	31,600,766.3	34,721,260	8.970
Georgia		1,488,664.8	1,488,664.8	35,806,695.2	37,295,360	3.992
Hawaii	254,496.0	382,760.7	637,256.7	3,468,341.3	4,105,600	15.522
Idaho	31,825,609.5	846,397.5	32,672,007.0	20,261,113.0	52,933,120	61.723
Illinois	997.0	959,964.3	960,861.3	34,834,338.7	35,795,200	2.684
Indiana	712.7	400,256.1	400,968.8	22,757,431.2	23,158,400	1.731
Iowa	3,336.0	333,199.0	336,535.0	35,523,945.0	35,860,480	.939
Kansas	25,558.8	396,260.3	421,819.1	52,088,900.9	52,510,720	.803
Kentucky		1,082,738.7	1,082,738.7	24,429,581.3	25,512,320	4.244
Louisiana	920.2	744,336.5	745,256.7	28,122,583.3	28,867,840	2.582
Maine		155,310.6	155,310.6	19,692,369.4	19,847,680	.783
Maryland	568.1	177,581.7	178,149.8	6,141,210.2	6,319,360	2.819
Massachusetts		66,158.1	66,158.1	4,968,721.9	5,034,880	1.314
Michigan	322,417.8	4,266,212.2	4,588,630.0	31,903,530.0	36,492,160	12.574
Minnesota	1,155,671.5	4,208,916.6	5,364,588.1	45,841,171.9	51,205,760	10.477
Mississippi	3,576.0	1,303,841.8	1,307,417.8	28,915,302.2	30,222,720	4.326
Missouri	2,987.8	2,090,354.7	2,093,342.5	42,154,977.5	44,246,320	4.731
Montana	23,871,505.8	2,271,296.2	26,142,802.0	67,128,238.0	93,271,040	28.026
Nebraska	248,719.7	481,585.6	730,305.3	48,321,374.7	49,031,680	1.449
Nevada	57,882,383.9	252,159.9	58,134,543.8	12,129,776.2	70,264,320	82.737
New Hampshire		734,202.2	734,202.2	5,034,757.8	5,768,960	12.727
New Jersey	5.4	114,481.2	114,486.6	4,698,953.4	4,813,440	2.379
New Mexico	22,784,234.4	2,944,394.6	25,728,629.0	52,037,771.0	77,766,400	33.085
New York		204,882.4	204,882.4	30,476,077.6	30,680,960	.668
North Carolina		1,968,855.5	1,968,855.5	29,434,024.5	31,402,880	6.270
North Dakota	245,088.3	1,634,169.2	1,879,257.5	42,573,222.5	44,452,480	4.228
Ohio	785.3	345,263.8	346,049.1	25,876,030.9	26,222,080	1.320
Oklahoma	75,067.5	629,145.5	704,213.0	43,383,467.0	44,087,680	1.597
Oregon	28,756,761.2	3,532,661.7	32,289,422.9	29,309,297.1	61,598,720	52.419
Pennsylvania		605,683.1	605,683.1	28,198,796.9	28,804,480	2.103
Rhode Island		1,910.4	1,910.4	675,209.6	677,120	.282
South Carolina		917,528.4	917,528.4	18,456,551.6	19,374,080	4.736
South Dakota	1,588,184.7	1,218,601.2	2,806,785.9	46,075,154.1	48,881,920	5.742
Tennessee		1,029,261.7	1,029,261.7	25,698,418.3	26,727,680	3.851
Texas		2,247,024.2	2,247,024.2	165,970,575.8	168,217,600	1.336
Utah	32,212,602.2	1,407,580.7	33,620,182.9	19,078,777.1	52,698,960	63.799
Vermont		357,600.3	357,600.3	5,579,039.7	5,936,640	6.024
Virginia		1,531,520.2	1,531,520.2	23,964,799.8	25,496,320	6.007
Washington	11,065,262.0	1,309,000.7	12,374,262.7	30,319,497.3	42,693,760	28.984
West Virginia		1,027,813.6	1,027,813.6	14,382,748.4	15,410,560	6.670
Wisconsin	17,407.6	3,511,437.5	3,528,845.1	31,482,354.9	35,011,200	10.079
Wyoming	30,055,265.8	360,454.3	30,415,720.1	31,927,319.9	62,343,040	48.788
Total	587,446,750.8	62,355,692.4	649,802,443.2	1,621,540,916.8	2,271,343,360	28.609

^a Source—U.S. Census of Population.^b Excludes trust properties.

Note.—This table represents the most current data available from the General Services Administration. Data does not include inland water.

Source: General Services Administration, except "Acreage of State"; Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, from the 1980 decennial census. For information on Federally owned land by agency, contact the General Services Administration, Governmentwide Real Property Policy, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Room 1300; Washington, D.C. 20405.

TABLE 4.—Public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1992

State	Vacant public lands ^a			Reserved lands		Grand Total
	Outside grazing districts	Within grazing districts	Total	LU ^b	Other	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	3,157	.....	3,157	.....	107,846	111,003
Alaska	69,712,202	.....	69,712,202	.....	.....	69,712,202
Arizona	1,516,909	10,094,479	11,611,388	32,321	2,610,458	14,254,167
Arkansas	2,059	.....	2,059	.....	289,107	291,166
California	12,953,309	2,479,578	15,432,887	.....	1,822,937	17,255,824
Colorado	406,987	6,794,796	7,291,783	37,248	985,726	8,314,757
Florida	1,512	.....	1,512	.....	23,765	25,277
Idaho	427,220	10,733,045	11,160,265	72,276	629,145	11,861,686
Illinois	3	.....	3	.....	224	227
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	378
Kansas	42	.....	42	.....	.....	42
Louisiana	4,376	.....	4,376	.....	305,260	309,636
Michigan	47	.....	47	.....	74,807	74,854
Minnesota	8,201	.....	8,201	.....	145,211	153,412
Mississippi	1,280	.....	1,280	.....	55,971	57,251
Missouri	979	.....	79	.....	2,174	2,253
Montana	1,152,417	4,946,907	6,099,324	1,807,570	170,359	8,077,253
Nebraska	7,483	.....	7,483	.....	.....	7,483
Nevada	3,136,904	44,618,887	47,755,791	3,127	207,299	47,966,217
New Mexico	1,370,495	11,143,570	12,514,065	229,500	134,794	12,678,359
North Dakota	66,303	.....	66,303	.....	181	66,484
Oklahoma	2,504	.....	2,504	.....	.....	2,504
Oregon	578,758	12,459,931	13,038,689	80,101	2,602,287	15,721,077
South Dakota	271,469	.....	271,469	.....	7,592	279,061
Utah .....	.....	20,424,945	20,424,945	45,033	1,677,604	22,147,582
Washington	330,933	.....	330,933	.....	2,577	333,510
Wisconsin	2,536	.....	2,536	.....	157,631	160,167
Wyoming	3,924,627	11,274,320	15,198,947	10,434	3,186,004	18,398,385
Total	115,971,822	134,970,458	250,942,280	2,317,610	15,202,337	268,462,227

^aThe following types of surveyed and unsurveyed public and ceded Indian lands are included: Areas withdrawn under the Executive Orders of November 28, 1934, and February 5, 1935 (43 CFR 2400.0-3 et seq.); areas embraced in mineral withdrawals and classifications; areas withdrawn for resurvey; and areas restored to entry within national forests (Act of June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 233, 16 U.S.C. 506-509), within reclamation projects (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388), and within power site reserves (Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791). These lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

^b"Land Utilization Project" lands, purchased by Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1941 and 1958 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Acres are within grazing districts unless otherwise noted.

^cIncludes acreage on the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range.

^dThe decrease in acreage is due to the removal of 4,776 acres of acquired lands not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

^eAcreage was adjusted; removed lands (200 acres) not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Lands removed were acquired lands and not public lands.

^fAcreage adjustment; removed acquired lands (1,022 acres).

^gDecrease in acreage due to: 200 acres patented under 43 CFR 2540, additional 121 acres removed after status check revealed lands were previously patented but were not removed from the vacant land list.

^h1,802,155 acres within grazing district lands and 5,415 acres outside grazing district lands.

ⁱ229,480 acres within grazing district lands and 40 acres outside grazing district lands.

^jIncludes 2,076,741 acres of reconveyed Oregon and California Railroad Company lands and 74,547 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (See Table 5).

^kTotal acreage is outside grazing district lands.

Note.—Lands under BLM's exclusive jurisdiction are those lands (and resources) managed solely by BLM. Table includes all unperfected entries except for those involving reclamation and forest homesteads.

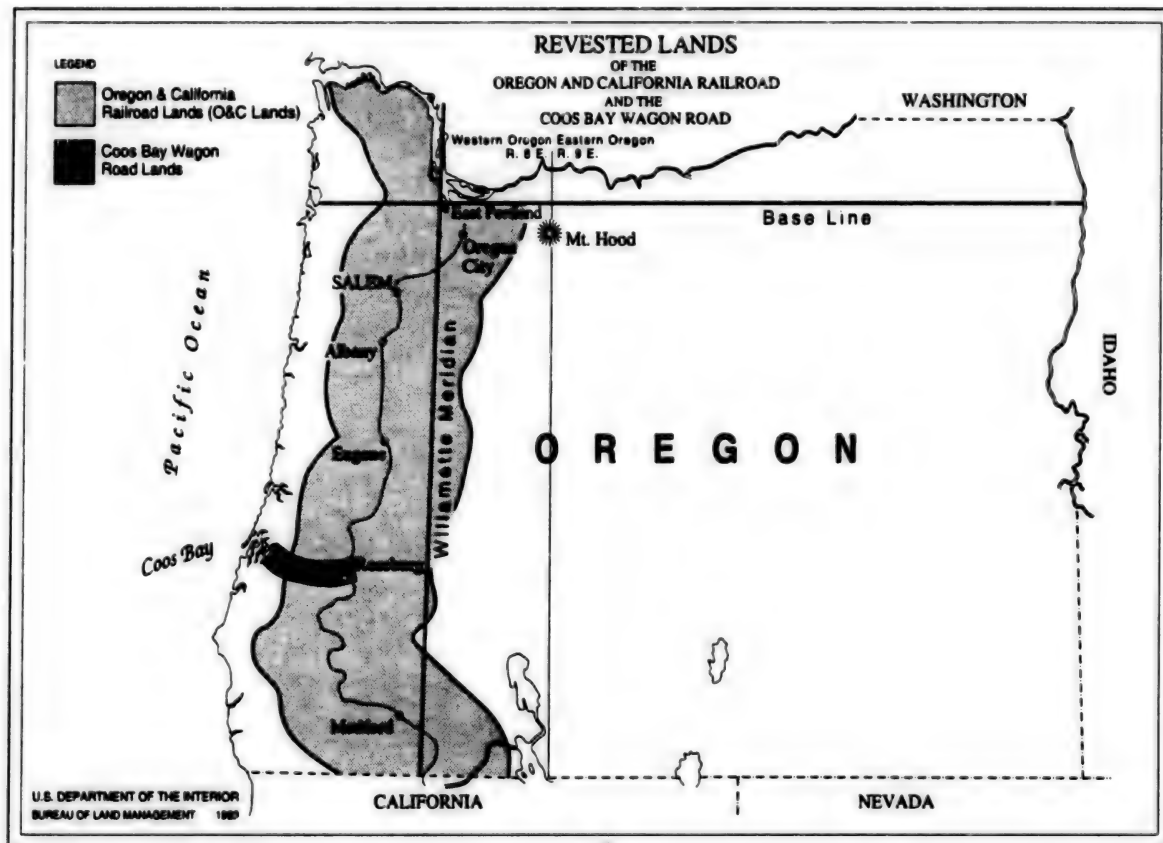


TABLE 5.—*Area of Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands, fiscal year 1992*

Oregon County	O&C lands ^a	Controverted O&C lands ^b	Special act O&C lands ^c	Coos Bay lands ^d	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Benton	51,439	.....	1,720	.....	53,159
Clackamas	50,033	35,949	5,688	.....	91,670
Columbia	11,080	.....	.....	.....	11,080
Coos	98,982	23,002	.....	59,914	181,898
Curry	36,681	58,735	.....	.....	93,416
Douglas	611,599	95,641	.....	14,633	721,873
Jackson	389,458	25,332	20,971	.....	435,761
Josephine	258,723	109,244	182	.....	368,149
Klamath	46,202	20,962	.....	.....	67,164
Lane	*279,153	95,293	.....	.....	374,446
Lincoln	8,773	.....	.....	.....	8,773
Linn	85,578	520	.....	.....	86,098
Marion	20,747	.....	.....	.....	20,747
Multnomah	4,247	.....	.....	.....	4,247
Polk	41,026	.....	1,160	.....	42,186
Tillamook	38,286	.....	.....	.....	38,286
Washington	11,691	.....	.....	.....	11,691
Yamhill	33,043	.....	.....	.....	33,043
Total	2,076,741	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,643,687

^aThese lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 322 acres in Columbia County and 243 acres in Yamhill County.

^bUnder the provisions of Public Law 426, approved by the 83rd Congress on June 24, 1954, these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the O&C Act of August 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) as amended by Public Law 426.

^cCertain O&C areas have been set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.

^dAdministered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.

*Acreage change is due to a land exchange.

Part II

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Land Disposition and Use

Under the public land laws, the Bureau of Land Management administers 268 million acres of federally owned lands (Table 4). The Bureau issued 1,661 patents during fiscal year 1992, transferring 1,585,002 acres of public lands from Federal ownership. Patents or certificates issued in conjunction with public land sales totaled 116 and covered 1,830 acres. Purchase monies collected during the fiscal year for all types of land transactions totaled \$5,567,245.86 (Table 6).

A total of 204,299 acres of Federal lands were exchanged for 143,945 acres of State or private land (Table 7). These exchanges generated \$576,259.00 (Table 6).

At the close of fiscal year 1992, there were 69,393,400 acres of patented lands on which minerals have been reserved to the United States. A total of 126,559 acres were patented with minerals reserved during the year (Table 8).

A total of 246,849 acres were withdrawn from all forms of entry. Withdrawals were revoked on 112,645 acres (Table 9).

There were 1,619 nonspecific land use authorizations in effect under 43 CFR 2920 covering 154,273 acres at the close of the fiscal year. Revenue collected totaled \$611,172.76 (Table 10).

A total of 968 Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases covering 110,853 acres were in effect at the end of the fiscal year. Airport leases totaled 94 and covered 26,952 acres. Leases, permits, and other miscellaneous authorizations generated a grand total of \$296,178.57 (Table 11).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Land Disposition and Use

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TABLE 6.—Applications, entries, selections, and patents, fiscal year 1992

Type by State	Applications, entries, and selections				Patents issued		Purchase money
	Allowed		Approved		Number	Acres	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Homestead							
Montana					1	160	
South Dakota					1	40	
Total homestead					2	200	
Desert land							
Idaho	2	520			2	80	\$80.00
Nevada	1	320			2	600	750.00
Wyoming					1	295	378.96
Total desert land	3	840			5	975	1,208.96
Land sales (FLPMA)							
Arizona					1	2	
California					5	45	1,500.00
Colorado					6	134	46,067.00
Idaho					6	380	53,582.00
Montana					2	10	350.00
Nebraska					2	120	3,800.00
Nevada					11	325	395,540.00
New Mexico					57	382	342,120.40
North Dakota							6,509.00
Oklahoma					9	125	25,693.68
Oregon					7	47	5,650.00
Utah					5	179	57,100.00
Wyoming					5	81	31,575.00
Total land sales					116	1,830	969,487.08
Mineral							
Alaska			9	2,013	2	265	6,582.50
Arizona			17	2,353			10,515.00
California			3	1,001	3	1,001	
Colorado			4	281	4	281	2,685.00
Idaho					3	105	250.00
Montana			2	122	2	122	
Nevada			21	5,791	1	41	210.00
New Mexico					c		
Oregon			1	21	1	21	103.30
Wyoming			13	991	11	1,372	2,460.00
Total mineral			70	12,463	26	3,208	22,825.80
Indian New Trust							
California			1	2,361	1	2,361	
Wyoming					1	80	
Total Indian New Trust			1	2,361	2	2,441	
Indian fee and reversion trust							
California			1	60	1	60	
Kansas					3	240	
Minnesota					1	40	
Montana			223	44,072	223	44,072	
Nevada					1	9	
North Dakota			8	886	8	886	
Oklahoma					53	3,878	
South Dakota			74	9,684	74	9,684	
Washington			95	8,723	95	8,723	
Wyoming					3	86	
Total Indian fee and reversion trust			401	63,425	462	67,678	

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

TABLE 6.—Applications, entries, selections, and patents,
fiscal year 1992—continued

Type by State	Applications, entries, and selections				Patents Issued		Purchase money
	Allowed		Approved				
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Miscellaneous cash sales							
Color-of-title							
Colorado					1	1	100.00
Michigan					1	2	2.79
Missouri					2	200	245.70
New Mexico					39	82	136.20
Wisconsin					2	119	148.53
Total color-of-title					45	404	633.23
Recreation and public purposes							
Alaska					1	1	2,800.00
Arizona					2	13	
California					1	40	
Colorado					1	95	3,840.00
Idaho					1	10	
Montana			1	12	1	12	
Nevada					11	1,749	2,998.52
Oklahoma					1	1	
Total recreation and public purposes			1	12	19	1,921	9,638.52
Other							
Alaska					20	114	284.38
California					1	16	4,700.00
Total other					21	130	4,984.38
Total Miscellaneous Cash Sales			1	12	85	2,455	15,256.13
Conveyance of federally owned mineral estates							
Arizona					7	417	
California					3	931	
Colorado					1	280	2,950.00
Florida					1	10	250.00
Louisiana					1	39	782.89
Minnesota					1	240	3,000.00
Utah					1	50	250.00
Wyoming					2	5	
Total conveyance of federally owned mineral estates					17	1,972	7,232.89
Exchanges ^a							
Alaska					3	43	
Arizona					10	5,750	3,004.00
California					38	12,541	21,000.00
Colorado					15	4,428	7,600.00
Idaho					12	17,670	168,000.00
Montana					6	6,275	12,509.00
Nevada					14	41,677	85,280.00
New Mexico					37	95,627	
North Dakota					1	40	
Oregon					12	6,208	12,000.00
South Dakota					10	2,996	
Utah					3	1,102	263,886.00
Washington					8	8,972	3,000.00
Wyoming					3	970	
Total exchanges					172	204,299	576,259.00

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Land Disposition and Use

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**TABLE 6.—Applications, entries, selections, and patents,
fiscal year 1992—continued**

Type by State	Applications, entries, and selections				Patents Issued		Purchase money
	Allowed		Approved				
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
State grants							
Alaska			¹ 24	1,049,218	¹ 61	518,653	.....
Mississippi					1	1,070	.....
Utah					2	199	.....
Total State grants			24	1,049,218	64	519,922	.....
Corrections							
Alabama					6	870	.....
Arkansas					1	185	.....
California					1	80	.....
Illinois					2	200	.....
Michigan					1	180	.....
Mississippi					8	1,278	.....
Missouri					2	160	.....
Montana					3	30	.....
Nebraska					1	40	.....
North Dakota					1	41	.....
Wisconsin					1	180	.....
Total corrections					27	3,184	.....
Other							
Alaska			¹ 32	91,843	^m 658	847,139	.....
Colorado					1	ⁿ	100.00
Idaho					^p 3	280	56,800.00
Minnesota					^q 3	6	
Nevada					^q 16	108	3,918,301.00
Total other			32	91,843	681	847,513	3,975,201.00
Grand Total	3	840	529	1,219,342	1,661	¹ 1,564,815	5,567,470.86

^aSecond (2nd) section of mineral final certificate.

^bIncludes both BLM and National Forest lands (Forest Service) acreages and dollars.

^cCorrection to a previous patent—no acreage was involved.

^dMichigan Public Lands Improvement Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 2711). Land patented in accordance with Section 3 of this Act.

^e14 homesites, 70 acres; 5 headquarters sites, 25 acres—all conveyed under the Act of March 3, 1927, 43 U.S.C. 687a, as amended and supplemented; and 1 trade and manufacturing site, 19 acres, conveyed under the Act of May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. 413, as amended and supplemented, 43 U.S.C. 687a (1970).

^fPrivate Law No. 101-4, 104 Stat. 5141 (1990).

^gIncludes Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) exchanges, National Forest exchanges, and other exchanges. Refer to Table 7, Land Exchanges, for more detailed information.

^hIncludes only money paid to the U.S. by the exchange proponent (includes both BLM and Forest Service).

ⁱEqualization payment.

^jTentative approvals that transfer title prior to survey (see the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980 [43 USC 1635]); confirmatory patent will issue following survey.

^kOriginal patents only, issued to the State of Alaska, pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act, as amended and supplemented.

^lInterim conveyances under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (ANCSA), which transfer title prior to survey; confirmatory patent will issue following survey.

^m75 ANCSA patents, 777,068 acres; 1 townsite patent, 83 acres; and 582 Native Allotment Certificates under the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), 69,988 acres.

ⁿAcreage was previously reported as patented.

**TABLE 6.—Applications, entries, selections, and patents,
fiscal year 1992—concluded**

^QSnake River Omitted Lands Act of May 31, 1962.

^PSpecial legislation: Minnesota Public Lands Improvement Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 1019), Quit Claim Deed.

^R15 patents, 67.5 acres, \$3,913,301 under Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980; 1 patent, 40 acres, \$5,000 under Court Order dated March 19, 1992.

^TThis total does not include 67,678 acres in Indian fee and reissue trust patents and 3,184 acres in correction of patents and other conveyance documents, for a total of 70,862 acres.

Note.—“Purchase money” includes all revenues collected during the reporting fiscal year at allowed and approved stages from all ongoing cases leading to patent; this money is not necessarily identifiable with those lands reported patented during the fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Land Disposition and Use

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TABLE 7.—Land exchanges, fiscal year 1992

Type of exchange by State	Number of patents or deeds issued	Area received	Area patented or deeded ^a
		Acres	Acres
National Forest exchanges^b			
Alaska	2	4	36
Arizona	3	4,538	255
California	3	1,139	81
Colorado	8	1,445	2,363
Idaho	3	1,568	648
Montana	2	310	473
North Dakota	1	.....	40
Oregon	6	876	4,156
South Dakota	10	8,872	2,996
Washington	3	18,061	7,043
Wyoming	2	160	88
Total National Forest exchanges	43	36,773	18,179
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) exchanges^c			
Arizona	7	1,879	5,495
California	34	4,614	9,725
Colorado	7	1,887	2,065
Idaho	8	1,963	2,836
Montana	4	14,723	5,802
Nevada	^d 14	11,900	41,677
New Mexico	31	13,793	28,164
Oregon	6	5,295	2,052
Utah	3	1,375	1,102
Washington	5	8,155	1,929
Wyoming	1	1,400	882
Total FLPMA exchanges	120	66,984	101,729
Other exchanges			
Alaska	1	.....	7
California	1	16	2,735
Idaho	^e 1	17,667	14,186
New Mexico	6	^f 21,465	^g 67,463
South Dakota .....	.....	1,040	.....
Total other exchanges	9	40,188	84,391
Grand Total	172	143,945	204,299

^aPublic domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the government.

^bAct of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 485) as amended.

^cFLPMA Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716).

^dEleven patents were issued in one exchange transaction.

^eState exchange patent.

^fIncludes 12,928.92 acres conveyed to the U.S. under FLPMA and the Indian Land Consolidation Act, and 7,756.52 acres transferred to the National Park Service for the Chaco Canyon National Park. Land was conveyed under the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), and the Chaco National Historic Park Act of December 19, 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410 et seq.).

^gConveyed under the Chaco National Historic Park Act of December 19, 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410 et seq.).

TABLE 8.—Patents issued with minerals reserved to the United States through fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Type of mineral reservation						
	All mineral	Coal	Oil and gas	Phosphate	Oil and gas plus other minerals	Miscellaneous minerals and combinations	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1909 ^a - 1948							
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	.....	773	.....	19,192
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	.....	2,889	.....	80,450
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	.....	.....	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	.....	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	.....	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	.....	38,494	.....	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	.....	2,304	71,259	520	.....	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	.....	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	754
Iowa	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359
Kansas	54,384	.....	1,421	.....	.....	.....	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	.....	17,105	.....	3,844	.....	22,172
Michigan	1,935	.....	3,261	.....	.....	.....	5,196
Minnesota	235	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	243
Mississippi	974	.....	10,231	.....	.....	.....	11,205
Missouri	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	.....	3,253	.....	.....	.....	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	.....	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	.....	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	.....	10,917	.....	.....	.....	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,399	.....	480	.....	1,680,189
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	.....	.....	.....	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,635	2,518	.....	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total through 1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099

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Fiscal period ^a							
1949-1950	383,486	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,863	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991	38,353		1,803		3,990	5,534	49,480
1992	49,341	698	71,773		2,486	2,261	126,559
Total 1949 through 1992	9,421,901	160,301	2,116,723	7,551	967,204	295,621	12,969,301
Grand Total	44,694,408	16,235,685	4,208,103	414,522	1,345,914	2,494,767	59,393,400

^aMinerals began to be reserved with the Agricultural Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909; acts expanding on this and covering other minerals were subsequently enacted.

^bAs of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.

^cDoes not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising 70,362,925 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented.

Note.—Data prior to 1949 was tabulated from incomplete records. Data includes patents issued on both BLM and Forest Service lands.

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TABLE 9.—*Withdrawals and revocations, fiscal year 1992*

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alaska			
Bureau of Land Management	1	2,973	676,987
U.S. Air Force	640	522	.....
Federal Aviation Administration .....	.....	181	.....
U.S. Navy .....	.....	34,700	.....
U.S. Forest Service	793	77	.....
Total Alaska	1,434	38,453	676,987
Arizona			
U.S. Forest Service .....	.....	104	.....
Total Arizona .....	.....	104	.....
California			
Bureau of Land Management .....	.....	2,261	.....
Bureau of Reclamation .....	.....	2	.....
U.S. Navy	135,188	.....	.....
U.S. Forest Service	60	103	.....
Total California	135,258	2,368	.....
Colorado			
Bureau of Land Management	2,214	.....	560
Department of Energy	115	.....	.....
Bureau of Reclamation	2,223	.....	.....
U.S. Forest Service	6,887	10	.....
Total Colorado	11,436	10	560
Idaho			
Bureau of Land Management	53,633	203	.....
Bureau of Reclamation .....	.....	3,292	.....
U.S. Forest Service .....	.....	1	3
Total Idaho	53,633	3,496	3
Montana			
Bureau of Land Management	490	40	.....
Total Montana	490	40	.....
New Mexico			
Bureau of Land Management	8,385	68,492	.....
U.S. Forest Service	2,475	.....	.....
Total New Mexico	10,860	68,492	.....
Oregon			
Bureau of Reclamation .....	.....	40	.....
U.S. Forest Service	194	.....	.....
Total Oregon	194	40	.....
Utah			
Bureau of Land Management	33,511	280	.....
Total Utah	33,511	280	

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Land Disposition and Use

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TABLE 9.—Withdrawals and revocations, fiscal year 1992—concluded

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Washington			
Bureau of Land Management		1,336	
U.S. Forest Service		24	
Total Washington		1,362	
Wyoming			
U.S. Forest Service	30		
Total Wyoming	30		
Grand Total	246,849	112,645	677,559
Summary by Agency			
Bureau of Land Management	98,234	73,587	677,556
Bureau of Reclamation	2,223	3,334	
Department of Energy	115		
U.S. Navy	135,198	34,700	
U.S. Air Force	640	522	
U.S. Forest Service	10,439	321	3
Federal Aviation Administration		181	
Agency Totals	246,849	112,645	677,559

Note.—The above figures are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, and modifications that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. In addition to the above, the withdrawal of 2,517 acres of public lands and 141,555 acres of reserved public domain mineral interests in acquired lands for the Fort Carson-Pinon Canyon Military Reservation was extended.

TABLE 10.—*Nonspecific land use authorizations, fiscal year 1992*

		Operations during fiscal year 1992					In effect as of September 30, 1992	
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations issued		Revenue collected	Authorizations terminated		Total authorizations	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits	80	215	\$10,975.00	9	65	193	8,661
	Leases	1	20	18,075.00	.....	.....	45	865
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Permits	20	506	11,451.00	31	1,130	^a 75	868
	Leases	15	624	286,159.00	11	482	^a 22	754
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	Permits	431	7,739	131,154.60	281	4,537	343	25,397
	Leases	8	107	6,206.20	8	121	123	8,505
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Permits	23	59	5,988.20	17	43	23	5,959
	Leases	1	50	12,591.00	.....	.....	13	664
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Permits	49	8,828	39,940.28	60	4,867	295	16,433
	Leases	2	112	18,726.13	3	44	15	527
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Montana	Permits	3	72	4,913.00	.....	.....	33	401
	Leases	2	40	5,870.00	1	50	14	904
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Permits	14	5,635	9,324.60	9	5,171	^b 34	4,160
	Leases .....	.....	.....	913.00	.....	.....	5	53
	Easements	3	14	.....	.....	.....	3	14
New Mexico	Permits	18	516	4,641.00	19	131	^b 35	1,286
	Leases .....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	4	24
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	Permits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	48
	Leases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	Permits	18	343	8,103.00	8	170	118	64,334
	Leases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	826
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Permits	104	12,830	25,594.25	107	11,561.00	55	12,364
	Leases .....	.....	.....	7,457.50	.....	.....	13	432
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	128
Washington	Permits	2	3	252.00	2	3	10	116
	Leases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	Permits	19	163	2,385.00	3	27	65	465
	Leases	14	53	333.00	.....	.....	14	53
	Easements	1	10	20.00	.....	.....	1	10
Totals	Permits	781	36,909	254,721.93	546	27,705	1,286	140,492
	Leases	43	1,006	356,430.83	23	687	324	13,627
	Easements	4	24	20.00	.....	.....	9	154
Grand Total		828	37,939	611,172.76	569	28,392	1,619	154,273

^aAll figures have been adjusted to reflect data in automated records systems; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's.

^bAn audit and review resulted in figures being adjusted; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's.

Note.—Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Land Disposition and Use

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TABLE 11.—Miscellaneous land use authorizations, fiscal year 1992

	Operations during fiscal year 1992				In effect as of September 30, 1992	
Type of lease by geographic State	Authorizations issued		Revenue collected	Authorizations terminated		Total authorizations
	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number Acres
Recreation and public purposes leases						
Alaska	1	10	\$847.00	.....	.....	15 321
Arizona	5	99	5,577.00	3	16	^a 123 14,125
California	4	187	19,976.00	.....	.....	133 20,504
Colorado	8	980	7,450.64	7	844	36 5,455
Idaho	4	1218	3,041.50	3	135	80 7,745
Montana .....	.....	.....	493.00	.....	.....	15 673
Nevada	25	1,474	21,664.01	11	2,312	^b 219 30,893
New Mexico	5	194	2,311.25	12	772	68 3,401
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 40
Oregon	3	180	195.00	2	40	50 3,378
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	290.00	.....	.....	8 649
Utah	4	70	246.75	6	1,982	122 15,821
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 1,935
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	692.00	11	637	88 6,113
Total recreation and public purposes leases	59	4,372	62,784.15	55	6,738	968 110,853
Airport leases						
Alaska .....	.....	.....	480.00	.....	.....	22 9,827
Arizona .....	.....	.....	675.00	.....	^c 29	7 850
California .....	.....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	7 1,343
Colorado .....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	2 184
Idaho .....	.....	.....	337.00	.....	.....	8 1,144
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6
Nevada .....	.....	.....	13,862.00	^d 4	327	^b 32 10,453
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	64.00	.....	.....	8 886
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 197
Utah .....	.....	.....	700.00	1	240	4 1,273
Wyoming .....	.....	26	30.00	.....	.....	3 809
Total airport leases .....	.....	26	16,328.00	5	596	94 26,952
Small tract leases						
Alaska .....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	1 5
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	^a 1 10
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 (?)
Colorado .....	.....	.....	1,150.00	.....	.....	1 1
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 4
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 14
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	360.00	2	6	2 6
Total small tract leases .....	.....	.....	1,610.00	2	6	16 53
Public works leases						
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	1	44	.....
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 185
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1
Total public works leases .....	.....	.....	.....	1	44	5 192

**TABLE 11.—Miscellaneous land use authorizations,
fiscal year 1992—concluded**

Type of lease by geographic State	Operations during fiscal year 1992					In effect as of September 30, 1992	
	Authorizations issued		Revenue collected	Authorizations terminated		Total authorizations	
	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Special land use permits							
Alaska			300.00	1	1	4	3
Arizona						^a 1	(¹)
California						1	3
Colorado						2	2
Idaho						3	1,525
Utah						3	11,043
Wyoming						4	231
Total special land use permits			300.00	1	1	18	12,807
Other authorizations							
Alaska	47	^b 57	182,513.42	2	^g	265	^g 12,140
Arizona	6	6	32,127.00	12	11	^{a,h} 53	29,574
California			491.00			ⁱ 3	162
Colorado						^j 1	40
Idaho						^k 44	
New Mexico	1	40	25.00			^l 1	40
Oregon						^m 9	16
Utah	ⁿ 3	902				ⁿ 7	1,002
Total other authorizations	57	1,005	215,156.42	14	11	383	42,974
Grand Total	116	5,403	298,178.57	78	7,396	1,484	193,831

^aAll figures have been adjusted to reflect data in automated records systems; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's.

^bAn audit and review resulted in figures being adjusted; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's.

^cAcresage was reduced on one airport lease.

^d1 lease expired in fiscal year 1991, not previously reported.

^e0.011 acre.

^f0.20 acre.

^gTrans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) temporary use permits for materials storage areas, campsites, etc; linear rights-of-way for which no acresage figures were available.

^hCooperative agreements, land use acquired, reconveyed leases, reclamation lease, and recreational use permits.

ⁱHot springs lease (43 Stat. 1133) and 1 Mining Claim Occupancy Act lease (76 Stat. 1129).

^jWater well lease under Sec. 40 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437).

^kSalmon River Recreation Permits; no acresage is involved.

^lDesert land entry.

^mMining Claim Occupancy Act leases - Act of October 23, 1962.

ⁿPermits issued to allow brine shrimp along the shores of the Great Salt Lake - figures have been adjusted from previous incorrect figures; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's. Totals include 2 desert land entrees, and 1 land exchange.

Bureau of Land Management Programs

Range Management

The range management activities of the Bureau of Land Management are carried out under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Rangelands comprise a substantial portion of the public lands in the 11 Western States and Alaska. They provide habitat for domestic livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife.

The Bureau administers the public lands within grazing districts under the authority of Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. During fiscal year 1992, grazing permits held by 12,128 operators authorized use of about 12 million animal unit months (AUMs) of forage on approximately 150 million acres of public land (Tables 12 and 14).

Public lands which lie outside grazing districts are administered, for grazing purposes, under the authority of Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Grazing leases, held by 7,021 operators, authorized use of about 1.5 million AUMs of forage on approximately 17 million acres of public land (Tables 13 and 15) during the fiscal year.

Receipts from Section 3 grazing use returned \$15,185,984 to the U.S. Treasury during the fiscal year. Receipts from Section 15 grazing leases totaled \$2,559,184 (Table 62). The grazing fee for the 1992 grazing year was \$1.92 per AUM, and the fee for the 1993 grazing year is \$1.86 per AUM.

NOTE ON GRAZING YEAR AND FISCAL YEAR

Grazing administration is based on a grazing year which begins on March 1 and ends on February 28 or 29 of the following year (03/01- Feb 28/29). AUM calculations are made within the grazing year and do not conform to other time periods or years such as fiscal year.

Development of grazing statistics for any time period which does not coincide with the grazing year will include AUM's from time periods outside the grazing year.

The authorized AUM statistics in Tables 12 and 13 were obtained by summing the AUM values for all bills that were due during the fiscal year. This method results in the inclusion of AUMs used in parts of three fiscal years as shown below:

Use made prior to 10/01/91 (fiscal year 1991) but billed in fiscal year 1992.

Use made during fiscal year 1992 (begin and end grazing dates within the fiscal year).

Use began, and was paid for, in fiscal year 1992 and ends during fiscal year 1993.

TABLE 12.—Summary of authorized use of grazing district (Section 3) lands, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Cattle and yearlings	Horses and burros	Sheep and goats	Total
Number of operators^a				
Arizona	314	93	3	.....
California	183	4	24	.....
Colorado	963	45	131	.....
Idaho	1,288	108	100	.....
Montana	2,526	134	154	.....
Nevada	516	69	64	.....
New Mexico	1,285	363	135	.....
Oregon	658	41	6	.....
Utah	1,142	62	258	.....
Wyoming	858	157	149	.....
Total number of operators	9,731	1,076	1,024	.....
Animal unit months (AUMs) authorized^b				
Arizona	352,165	4,470	1628	358,263
California	146,511	65	17,000	163,576
Colorado	306,945	2,740	82,701	392,386
Idaho	956,603	4,771	98,862	1,060,336
Montana	1,030,080	5,311	55,961	1,091,352
Nevada	1,526,316	8,370	178,127	1,712,813
New Mexico	1,253,034	15,267	158,261	1,426,562
Oregon	670,896	3,330	3,827	678,053
Utah	554,691	2,984	248,237	805,912
Wyoming	798,450	8,618	253,795	1,060,863
Total AUMs authorized	7,595,691	55,946	1,098,499	8,750,136

^aMany operators own more than one kind of livestock. The operator is counted for each kind of livestock they are authorized to place on the public lands. Because of these overlaps, a valid total cannot be obtained and is therefore not shown.

^bTotals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System.

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**TABLE 13.—Summary of authorized use of grazing lease (Section 15) lands,
fiscal year 1992**

Administrative State	Cattle and yearlings	Horses and burros	Sheep and goats	Total
Number of Operators^a				
Arizona	323	14	3	.....
California	340	10	37	.....
Colorado	403	25	57	.....
Idaho	448	32	29	.....
Montana	1,517	49	109	.....
Nevada	12	0	0	.....
New Mexico	779	19	38	.....
Oregon	871	27	14	.....
Wyoming	1,502	68	217	.....
Total Number of Operators	6,195	244	504	.....
Animal Unit Months (AUMs) Authorized^b				
Arizona	131,786	1,221	1,261	134,268
California	103,884	427	9,911	114,202
Colorado	32,122	768	11,272	44,162
Idaho	27,245	506	4,679	32,430
Montana	197,455	987	22,704	221,146
Nevada	23,210	0	0	23,210
New Mexico	183,118	579	47,254	230,951
Oregon	75,483	569	2,379	78,431
Wyoming	367,066	2,992	88,570	458,628
Total AUMs authorized	1,141,349	8,049	188,030	1,337,428

^aMany operators own more than one kind of livestock. The operator is counted for each kind of livestock they are authorized to place on the public lands. Because of these overlaps, a valid total cannot be obtained and is therefore not shown.

^bTotals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System.

**Table 14.—Grazing permits in force on grazing district (Section 3) lands
as of September 30, 1992**

Geographic State	Operators ^a	Acres	AUMs of preference ^b
Arizona	441	10,532,552	515,439
California	256	3,245,384	217,980
Colorado	1,244	7,355,806	642,634
Idaho	1,648	12,350,458	1,333,272
Montana	2,715	6,900,662	1,153,672
Nevada	700	47,282,570	2,412,358
New Mexico	1,593	11,628,127	1,687,919
Oregon	746	12,481,731	961,329
Utah	1,726	23,339,519	1,320,152
Wyoming	1,059	14,436,699	1,535,263
Total	12,128	149,553,508	11,780,018

^aThe total number of operators with grazing permits on public lands.

^bAnimal unit months (AUMs) of preference held by permittees on public lands; these totals differ from the AUM totals shown in Table 13, which reflect only AUMs authorized for use.

Note.—All permits represented in this table were issued pursuant to the authority contained in Sec. 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act--Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269). For information on revenue collected see Table 63, *Statement of receipts by source*.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System.

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**Table 15.—Grazing leases in force on grazing lease (Section 15) lands
as of September 30, 1992**

Geographic State	Operators ^a	Acres	AUMs of preference ^b
Arizona	364	1,644,366	174,528
California	463	4,654,212	160,496
Colorado	500	405,976	49,753
Idaho	525	418,557	36,036
Montana	1,139	1,196,371	164,597
Nebraska	25	1,872	790
Nevada	14	2,709,034	48,871
New Mexico	825	1,219,432	236,960
North Dakota	62	53,475	9,642
Oklahoma	4	435	138
Oregon ^c	662	988,945	74,164
South Dakota	438	274,400	73,954
Washington	329	227,818	26,214
Wyoming	1,651	3,286,629	466,905
Total	7,021	17,061,522	1,523,050

^aThe total number of operators with grazing leases on public lands.

^bAnimal unit months (AUMs) of preference held by lessees on public lands; these totals differ from the AUM totals shown in Table 14, which reflect only AUMs authorized for use.

^cIncludes grazing leases on O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands; these operators are included in the count on Table 17. Does not include O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road acres (see Table 17).

Note.—All leases represented in this table were issued pursuant to the authority contained in Sec. 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act—Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269). For information on revenue collected, see Table 63, *Statement of receipts by source*.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System.

TABLE 16.—Grazing leases under acts other than the Taylor Grazing Act as of September 30, 1992

Geographic State	Operators	Authorized use		Cattle and horses	Other animals	Revenue collected
	Number	Acres	Aums ^a	Number	Number	
Alaska ^b	15	5,276,000	4	.....	^c 16,600	\$20.00
Oregon O&C Lands ^d	^e 92	233,066	8,958	NA	NA	17,253.61
Total	107	5,509,066	8,962	.....	16,600	17,273.61

^aAnimal unit months.^bIssued pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452).^cReindeer grazing on BLM-administered lands; figures are estimated.^dIssued pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874). Refer to map accompanying Table 6, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands. Grazing of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands is administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, but these lands are not Taylor Grazing Act lands. Distribution of receipts is in accordance with the O&C Act.^eSome of the operators use O&C land exclusively; the other operators use O&C and other federal lands administered by the BLM.

NA.—Not available.

Note.—Livestock numbers are not available from the Grazing Authorization and Billing System (GABS), which is used to derive Oregon Data.

TABLE 17.—Percent of acreage by ecological status by State, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Percent by ecological status ^a				Early Unclassified ^c
	community ^b	Potential natural sere ^b	Late sere ^b	Mid sere ^b	
Arizona	4	29	37	16	23
California	2	41	41	10	7
Colorado	4	22	39	18	16
Idaho	5	27	26	26	13
Montana	7	61	22	1	9
Nevada	5	24	32	18	22
New Mexico	2	32	47	14	5
Oregon	4	26	48	15	9
Utah	7	29	40	12	12
Wyoming	5	48	35	5	8
Total Bureauwide	5	34	38	13	11

^aEcological status and sereal stage are synonyms for range condition (BLM Manual Handbook 4410-1 National Range Handbook dated 7/12/84).^bExpressed in degree of similarity of present vegetation to the potential natural, or climax, plant community: Potential natural community = 76-100% similarity; Late sereal = 51-75% similarity; Mid sereal = 26-50% similarity; Early sereal = 0-25% similarity.^cThis category includes rangelands for which neither data nor estimates are available.

Note.—This table is based on information from ecological site inventories (52% of the public lands), from estimates based on earlier inventories (28% of the public lands), and from estimates based on professional judgment alone (20% of the public lands). Ecological site inventories are being conducted to fill in data gaps. This table will be updated annually to reflect new information and changes in range condition classes. Figures may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Resource Conservation and Development

The Bureau of Land Management protects land and water resources on public lands through continued planning and the application of conservation, rehabilitation, and development measures. These measures--brush control, seeding, water projects such as pipelines and reservoirs, and other projects--are authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and Public Rangelands Improvement Act. Resource conservation and development measures improve the productivity of public lands for livestock, fish, and wildlife.

Water and soil conservation and development involves stabilization of soil, maintenance of water quality, control of siltation and salinity, reduction of surface runoff, and control of flooding as authorized by the National Soil Conservation Act. Private contributions are encouraged under the Taylor Grazing Act, and the Bureau is gradually transferring responsibility for maintaining structural rangeland improvements to individuals directly benefiting from them.

Table 18 shows the combined results of the Federal soil and watershed conservation program, the Federal range improvement program, and private range improvements constructed on public lands during fiscal year 1992.

TABLE 18.—Resource conservation and improvement accomplishments, fiscal year 1992

Practice	Unit of measurement	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana ^a	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon ^b	Utah	Wyoming ^c	Total
Soil stabilization and improvements												
Brush Control	Acres		40	602	2,280	838	300	25,020	343	3,434	1,626	34,483
Seeding	Acres			578	968	309	15	325	124	3,480		5,799
Soil stabilization, other	Acres			3		901				940		1,844
Water management												
Detention and diversions	Number	2	2	217		2		17		8	10	256
	Cubic yards	3,000	3,000	38,956		3,250		5,000		18,900	270,563	342,689
Dikes	Cubic yards											
Pipelines	Number	15	14	5	58	67	8	41	12	7	16	243
	Miles	21	14	5	76	58	13	42	9	12	15	265
Reservoirs	Number	6		78		126		15	13	10	29	277
	Cubic yards	24,680		54,414		484,806		8,000	15,000	12,056	65,019	663,975
Springs	Number			16	18	19	3	2	11	1	21	91
Water catchments	Number	2		1		3				4	1	11
	Gallons	82,000		100,000		320				18,000	1,100	201,420
Wells	Number	1		13	1	6	6	7	3		11	48
Storage/Drinking	Gallons			8,000		3,000	1,500	10,000	2,002	4,501		29,003
Program facilities												
Cattleguards	Number	11		9	6	17	7	5	11	17		83
Fences	Miles	20	8	31	36	42	35	111	38	22	38	384
Trails	Miles			1					2			3

^aIncludes North and South Dakota.^bIncludes Washington.^cIncludes Nebraska.

Note.—This table summarizes accomplishments for three Bureau programs: range, soil and watershed, and fire rehabilitation. It does not include accomplishments for two other programs: wildlife, and wild horses and burros.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Forest Management

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the management, development, and protection of approximately 8 million acres of commercial forest land. Of this total, the Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands in Western Oregon are generally recognized to be one of the Nation's most productive and valuable commercial forest properties. Public domain forested lands throughout the western states produce a variety of products, including sawtimber, firewood, and posts and poles.

The total value of all timber and nontimber forest products sold on lands administered by the Bureau was \$20 million, with Western Oregon accounting for about \$13 million of this total (Table 19). Sawtimber made up most of the volume of timber disposed of. By far the highest average price per thousand board feet (MBF) was received by Western Oregon; the overall Bureau average was \$160.81 per MBF (Table 20).

The Bureau of Land Management is currently under two injunctions in Western Oregon dealing with the northern spotted owl and new management plans which have virtually halted Western Oregon's entire timber sale program. As a result, only 48 million of the 729 million board feet sales target for fiscal year 1992 was sold. These volumes are well below the historical annual offering levels which were in excess of 1 billion board feet.

Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials brought in \$284,151.53 Bureauwide (Table 21). Nontimber products include Christmas trees, pinyon nuts, and wildings.

The Bureau completed numerous reforestation and improvement projects in fiscal year 1992. These projects included reforestation efforts such as seeding, planting, and site preparation, and stand improvement measures such as precommercial and commercial thinning. Table 22 shows the acreages involved for each type of project.

TABLE 19.—Summary of total timber and nontimber forest product sales, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Timber sales ^a	Nontimber forest product sales ^b	Grand Total
Alaska	\$36,130.00	\$507.00	\$36,637.00
Arizona	6,468.00	7,048.30	13,536.30
California	949,986.49	470.00	950,436.49
Colorado	294,579.86	64,074.40	358,654.26
Idaho	869,466.34	1,525.00	870,991.34
Montana	1,631,884.79	11,107.15	1,642,991.94
Nevada	57,872.80	67,427.01	125,299.81
New Mexico	27,362.00	9,178.00	36,540.00
Oregon ^c :			
Eastern ^c	2,930,665.60	11,922.50	2,942,588.10
Western ^d	13,497,673.09	66,469.17	13,554,162.26
Utah	47,267.90	35,631.00	82,898.90
Wyoming	79,032.97	8,772.00	87,804.97
Total	20,418,389.84	284,151.53	20,702,541.37

^aSee the following table, *Timber sales by State*, for a more detailed presentation.

^bThis heading includes "negotiated nontimber forest product sales less than \$1,000," which were reported in this table in a separate column prior to the 1986 edition. See Table 22, *Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials on public lands*, for a detailed presentation of products and materials sold.

^cEastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

^dWestern Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

^eThe Bureau of Land Management is currently under two injunctions in Western Oregon dealing with the northern spotted owl and new management plans which have virtually halted Western Oregon entire timber sale program. As a result, only 48 million of the 729 million board feet sales target for fiscal year 1992 was sold. These volumes are well below the historical annual offering levels which were in excess of 1 billion board feet.

TABLE 20.—Timber sales by State, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Total number of sales	Sawtimber MBF ^a	Cords MBF	Posts MBF	Poles MBF	Other MSF	Total volume MBF	Value of timber products	Average price per MBF
Alaska	166	51	566	-----	-----	234	851	\$36,130.00	60.68
Arizona	410	-----	567	8	-----	-----	595	6,488.00	10.90
California	392	5,282	449	1	2	-----	5,734	949,966.49	165.68
Colorado	1,714	2,945	4,174	149	176	-----	7,444	294,579.86	39.57
Idaho	389	12,950	615	27	6	-----	13,598	869,466.34	63.94
Montana	236	9,984	638	14	1,267	-----	11,923	1,631,884.79	136.86
Nevada	2,226	-----	3,047	60	-----	-----	3,107	57,872.80	18.63
New Mexico	2,075	2,043	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,043	27,362.00	13.39
Oregon ^c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eastern ^b	324	23,632	631	13	-----	-----	24,476	2,930,665.60	119.73
Western ^c	2,596	43,231	5,394	11	31	1	48,668	13,487,673.09	277.13
Utah	2,768	117	4,381	179	1	-----	4,678	47,267.90	10.11
Wyoming	609	1,957	1,603	6	284	-----	3,850	79,032.97	20.52
Total	13,905	102,392	22,085	468	1,787	235	126,957	20,418,389.84	160.81

^aThousand board feet.^bEastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.^cWestern Oregon comprises the revisited Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.^dThe Bureau of Land Management is currently under two injunctions in Western Oregon dealing with the northern spotted owl and new management plans which have virtually halted Western Oregon entire timber sale program. As a result, only 48 million of the 729 million board feet sales target for fiscal year 1992 was sold. These volumes are well below the historical annual offering levels which were in excess of 1 billion board feet.

Note: Timber products listed as sold were not necessarily removed from BLM lands or paid for during the fiscal year.

TABLE 21.—Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials on public lands, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Product	Units	Number of sales ^a	Quantity sold	Total sale price
Alaska	Mushrooms	Pounds .....	.....	2,030	\$507.00
	State Total .....	.....	169	.....	507.00
Arizona	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	600	3,000.00
	Cactus	Each .....	.....	1,400	2,516.00
	Yucca	Each .....	.....	147	684.90
	Joshua	Each .....	.....	42	296.40
	Native desert vegetation	Each .....	.....	1	10.00
	Jojoba	Pounds .....	.....	5,414	541.00
	State total .....	.....	762	.....	7,048.30
California	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	80	80.00
	Boughs	Pounds .....	.....	6,300	280.00
	Huckleberry vegetation	Bunches .....	.....	875	100.00
	Manzanita	Tons .....	.....	1	10.00
	State total .....	.....	356	.....	470.00
Colorado	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	2,153	36,669.50
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	4,689	27,040.40
	Boughs	Pounds .....	.....	42,890	349.50
	Seed	Pounds .....	.....	1	15.00
	State total .....	.....	5,904	.....	64,074.40
Idaho	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	192	423.00
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	15	35.00
	Beachgrass	Bunches .....	.....	400	40.00
	Yew Bark	Pounds .....	.....	4,111	1,027.00
	State total .....	.....	484	.....	1,525.00
Montana	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	1,377	1,572.00
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	8	15.00
	Hay	Tons .....	.....	637	9,520.15
	State total .....	.....	581	.....	11,107.15
Nevada	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	19,501	55,010.00
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	58	258.00
	Cactus	Each .....	.....	272	1,327.01
	Joshua	Each .....	.....	131	1,470.00
	Pinyon nuts	Pounds .....	.....	54,440	8,904.00
	Boughs	Pounds .....	.....	450	90.00
	Seed	Pounds .....	.....	1,762	368.00
	State total .....	.....	16,837	.....	67,427.01
New Mexico	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	1,473	5,892.00
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	826	3,130.00
	Cactus	Each .....	.....	42	126.00
	Pinyon nuts	Pounds		100	20.00
	Herbs	Pounds		10	10.00
	State total		3,075		9,178.00

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**TABLE 21.—Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials
on public lands, fiscal year 1992—concluded**

Administrative State	Product	Units	Number of sales ^a	Quantity sold	Total sale price
Oregon	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	2,772	11,134.00
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	4,711	671.10
	Cascara bark	Pounds .....	.....	2,800	124.00
	Moss	Pounds .....	.....	23,272	1,305.00
	Boughs	Pounds .....	.....	439,551	18,931.45
	Cones	Bushels .....	.....	900	179.70
	Huckleberry vegetation	Bunches .....	.....	10,151	517.55
	Fern	Bunches .....	.....	30,688	11,522.45
	Greens	Bunches .....	.....	108,777	9,515.91
	Beechgrass	Bunches .....	.....	500	0.00
	Manzanita	Tons .....	.....	3	15.00
	Mushrooms	Pounds .....	.....	785	205.00
	Burle	Pounds .....	.....	19,800	1,630.00
	Yew bark ^b	Pounds .....	.....	86,756	20,945.51
	Bear Grass	Bunches .....	.....	11,800	1,715.00
	State total .....	.....	2,790	.....	78,411.67
Utah	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	6,620	27,278.50
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	121	91.50
	Cactus	Each .....	.....	48	60.00
	Yucca	Each .....	.....	8	40.00
	Pinyon nuts	Pounds .....	.....	34,245	7,828.50
	Boughs	Pounds .....	.....	200	50.00
	Seed	Pounds .....	.....	2,891	282.50
Wyoming	State total .....	.....	5,795	.....	35,631.00
	Christmas trees	Each .....	.....	1,797	8,597.00
	Wildings	Each .....	.....	51	175.00
	State total .....	.....	892	.....	8,772.00
Grand Total			37,668	-----	284,151.53

^aInformation on number of sales is available on a Statewide basis only; numbers cannot be given for individual commodities.

^b270,000 green pounds of Yew Bark were harvested as part of the existing timber sale contracts. This volume is not reported in this table.

Note.—This table includes two categories: "nontimber forest product sales" and "negotiated nontimber forest product sales less than \$1,000." Prior to the 1986 edition, only "nontimber forest product sales" were included.

TABLE 22.—Forest development accomplishments, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Reforestation				Stand productivity improvement	Genetic tree improvement		Stand improvement			Stand conversion
	Seeding	Planting	Site preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Seeded	Planted	Release ^a	Precommercial thinning	Commercial thinning	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Arizona			40								
California		259	61	94				9	245		
Colorado		5	302						126		
Idaho		350	140	80							
Montana		554	810	588					147	80	
Nevada		50		10				162	160	970	70
New Mexico		8	25					88	105		
Oregon											
Eastern ^c		1,592	78						95		1,111
Western ^d		22,300	10,586	20,000			4,015	28,635			
Utah		10							5		
Wyoming		77	196	51					90	280	5
Total		25,205	12,238	20,823			4,015	29,614	973	1,290	1,186

^aAn action that serves to remove competitive vegetation, such as the application of a herbicide.

^bAreas opened by firewood cutting for release of forage plants for wildlife, and Christmas tree production.

^cEastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

^dWestern Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management

The management of fish and wildlife habitat is one of the primary programs of the Bureau of Land Management. No single Federal or State agency manages more fish and wildlife habitat than the Bureau. The 268 million acres of public lands the Bureau administers sustain an abundance and diversity of fish and wildlife resources that are prized for their recreational, historical, economic, cultural, educational, and aesthetic values. As the quality and quantity of the Nation's fish and wildlife habitats decrease, the varied habitats on public lands become increasingly important to maintaining a national fish and wildlife heritage.

Bureau-administered permanent or seasonal habitats on public lands are home for over 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, and amphibians. Priority treatment is given to federally listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species (Tables 28 and 29) that depend on the public lands for all or part of their habitat needs.

Cooperation between State and other Federal agencies that have primary responsibility for fish and wildlife population management is essential to the success of the Bureau's fish and wildlife habitat management program. Cooperation with livestock operators, farmers, miners, land developers, adjoining landowners, timber contractors, recreational users, and the general public is also very important.

A variety of management practices and related procedures are used in the restoration and management of fish and wildlife, including protection or acquisition of key habitats such as nesting and roosting areas. Other procedures may include cooperation with State wildlife agencies and conservation groups for on-the-ground habitat management projects.

Preserving existing habitat, restoring degraded habitats and participating in recovery planning are high priority responsibilities. Much of the credit for the Bureau's success goes to hunters, anglers, ranchers, resource users, conservation groups, State agencies, and many others who participate actively with the BLM in planning or conducting their activities on the public lands in a manner that helps maintain fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish and wildlife on the public lands produce both primary and secondary benefits. Primary benefits accrue to the hunters, anglers, and nonconsumptive users whose combined efforts, skills, equipment, and occasionally their own services produce a valuable recreation experience. The secondary benefits from fish and wildlife accrue to the communities whose businesses sell equipment, transportation, food, and lodging to hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers who visit public lands adjacent to these communities.

Estimates of the amount of use, by the general public, of BLM lands for both consumptive (Table 25) and nonconsumptive (Table 26) activities testify to the popularity of these uses on BLM lands. Consumptive uses include deer hunting, elk hunting, and waterfowl hunting. Nonconsumptive activities such as birdwatching, picnicing, camping, hiking, etc. were also popular uses of the public lands.

TABLE 23.—Types of wildlife habitats on public lands, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Lakes	Reservoirs	Fishable streams	Riparian land	Wetlands	Big game	Small game	Waterfowl
	Acres	Acres	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alaska	2,269,000	.....	135,311	6,046,000	22,663,000	72,243,000	71,365,000	22,236,000
Arizona	1,164	10,160	1,142	39,820	12,510	13,666,200	13,666,800	32,208
California	41,000	9,000	738	118,000	219,000	8,964,000	15,971,000	209,000
Colorado	560	18,145	2,805	59,398	15,742	8,221,614	8,578,271	55,125
Eastern States .....	.....	.....	.....	286	4,019	3,105	2,700	5,880
Idaho ^a	1,923	36,824	6,639	77,671	9,070	9,201,820	11,334,903	79,680
Montana	26,000	33,420	1,300	67,000	149,000	7,483,000	5,828,000	191,000
Nevada	24,570	11,300	2,545	98,961	51,988	24,313,000	31,607,866	42,538
New Mexico	1,890	2,131	283	9,995	11,790	9,633,098	11,534,474	14,900
Oregon ^b	61,319	17,625	16,539	211,182	49,020	12,172,866	12,629,735	94,920
Utah ^c	2,250	4,819	4,789	124,824	10,220	18,412,678	15,917,706	44,914
Wyoming	4,716	31,628	7,330	137,118	33,206	18,000,436	18,671,509	89,949
Total	2,434,192	175,152	181,221	6,990,455	23,228,563	202,315,037	216,928,954	23,089,095

^aIdaho reduction in acres of lake reflect land disposal around Bear Lake.

^bOregon changes reflect the update in old and incomplete data used in 1991.

^cChanges in values over the previous year are attributed to a change in classification procedures.

Note.—Acreages shown for big game, small game, and waterfowl habitats are nonexclusive and are estimates only. Other variations are a result of better inventory, land classification, and use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

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TABLE 24.—Estimated number of big game animals on public lands, fiscal year 1982

Administrative State	Antelope	Barbary sheep	Bear ^a	Bighorn sheep ^b	Buffalo	Caribou	Deer ^c	Elk	Ibex	Javelina wild boar	Moose	Mountain goat	Turkey
Alaska			13,100	5,220	450	725,000	625				36,000	1,450	
Arizona	1,300		94	3,072			30,800	129		8,680			470
California	6,270		385	6,220			101,000	920		3,400			1,650
Colorado	13,019	32	1,906	1,770			317,800	90,575			35	15	3,180
Idaho	17,940		920	1,885			118,200	18,150			830	45	470
Montana	49,000		600	1,537			127,000	20,000			500	225	4,100
Nevada	11,102		10	2,518			163,950	2,168			2		
New Mexico	7,840	410	146	143			37,000	3,795	810	3,080			1,050
Oregon	16,650	50	2,450	1,537			221,950	19,885				10	12,300
Utah	9,037		371	1,561	358		176,594	12,412			40		580
Wyoming	243,156		529	1,328	10		250,432	32,192			2,513	70	1,165
Total	375,314	492	20,511	26,791	818	725,000	1,545,151	200,226	810	15,140	39,920	1,815	24,985

^aIncludes black, grizzly, and brown bears.

^bIncludes Rocky Mountain, Dall, California, and Desert bighorn sheep.

^cIncludes whitetail, blacktail, and mule deer.

Note.—Changes in values over the previous year are attributed to better data based on recent inventory.

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Table 25.—Estimated number of days and estimated net value of hunting trips on public lands, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Deer		Elk		Waterfowl		Small game		Other game	
	Hunter days ^a	Net economic value ^b	Hunter days ^a	Net economic value ^b	Hunter days ^a	Net economic value ^b	Hunter days ^a	Net economic value	Hunter days ^a	Net economic value
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	345,584	1,473,293	24,913	1,241,621	NA	NA	519,616	NA	212,071	NA
California	504,639	16,599,170	(^c)	(^c)	232,828	12,417,461	481,072	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	212,097	9,508,663	226,906	11,098,239	NA	NA	94,868	NA	26,606	NA
Eastern States ^d	5,873	249,075	(^c)	(^c)	3,974	150,196	7,988	NA	1,905	NA
Idaho	319,864	12,959,418	182,785	9,357,216	67,934	1,983,840	159,447	NA	33,357	NA
Montana	251,313	8,108,085	169,975	8,492,337	NA	NA	87,299	NA	67,867	NA
Nevada	147,413	7,911,578	NA	NA	NA	NA	549,277	NA	62,067	NA
New Mexico	196,144	8,498,595	17,347	597,029	NA	NA	88,677	NA	30,295	NA
Oregon	597,764	20,794,465	236,789	8,129,363	48,968	2,078,964	187,621	NA	148,120	NA
Utah	742,164	29,800,154	75,916	2,817,428	91,078	2,119,016	193,907	NA	83,485	NA
Wyoming	248,303	10,267,154	187,817	10,357,271	NA	NA	148,677	NA	103,101	NA
Total	3,571,158	126,169,650	1,122,448	52,090,504	444,780	18,749,477	2,518,649	NA	768,874	NA

^aHunter days are based on figures from *The 1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-associated Recreation*.

^bThese figures are updated from the 1985 Survey by using the 1985 figures as a base and adjusting those figures by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) through 1991.

^cSpecies does not occur on public lands in this administrative state.

^dAll of these figures are for Minnesota, as it is the only state in the Eastern States area that has more than 9,000 acres of public land.

NA—Not available: The sample size was considered too small for an accurate estimate.

Source: *The 1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-associated Recreation*, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management

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TABLE 26.—Estimated number of days and estimated net value of primary nonconsumptive trips to public lands, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Number of visitor days ^a	Allowable maximum of \$300 ^b	Allowable maximum of \$500 ^b
Alaska	73,372	\$858,621	\$1,212,833
Arizona	368,327	7,511,056	11,650,209
California	896,051	34,959,389	43,739,602
Colorado	191,814	5,891,441	8,115,595
Eastern States ^c	502	15,020	15,020
Idaho	291,012	13,727,922	17,500,464
Montana	30,515	582,010	1,083,915
Nevada	101,882	3,111,562	3,748,644
New Mexico	68,974	2,494,507	2,788,437
Oregon	184,397	5,873,918	6,847,300
Utah	108,018	3,749,895	4,574,036
Wyoming	47,656	1,265,402	1,864,378
Total	2,382,520	80,040,743	103,230,431

^aVisitor days are taken from *The 1985 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-associated Recreation*, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Land Management feels that there has been no significant increase/decrease in the figures since 1985.

^bNet Economic value is defined as the amount a person is willing to spend above their current trip costs. The allowable maximums represent the greatest amount above current costs a person would be willing to pay for a primary nonconsumptive trip.

^cAll of these figures are for Minnesota, as it is the only state in the Eastern States that has more than 9,000 acres of public land.

Note.—The 1992 fiscal year figures have been updated by the Consumer Price Index for 1992 (1.03%).

Source: *Estimates of Nonconsumptive Wildlife Use on Forest Service and BLM Lands*. N.A. Connelly and T.L. Brown. Cornell University. 1988.

TABLE 27.—Fish and wildlife habitat improvements completed during fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Barrier removal	Den and nest facilities	Fence modifications	Instream structures	New water facilities	Perch and roost structures	Prescribed burns	Ramps/ passes	Water facilities improved
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Alaska									
Arizona			6		9		2	4	51
California	4	12	25	10	14	8	6		7
Colorado		5	12	3	15	1	8	5	23
Idaho	1	68	2	226	2		2		37
Montana	10	77	1	31	7			20	17
Nevada			2	2	29		1	9	12
New Mexico	1	15	6	2	19		8	14	26
Oregon	5	116	1	183	12	7	11	3	19
Utah		17	2	16	15		5		63
Wyoming	1	35	6	36	4	12	15		14
Total	22	345	63	509	126	28	56	55	269

Administrative State	Protective fencing	Spawning bed development	Streambank stabilization	Habitat diking and chaining	Lake improvement	Seeding	Prescribed burning	Wetland improvements
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alaska								
Arizona	3		2		30	33	206	5
California	141	5	10		2		800	7
Colorado	9		9	124	6	364	1,737	9
Idaho	23	1	1	1		2,240	1,700	4
Montana	19				1			15
Nevada	40		4			312	40	1
New Mexico	16		21				10,121	1
Oregon	24	78	7	334		2,005	975	42
Utah	9		4	3		1,000	1,300	7
Wyoming	8		2	1		20	6,910	47
Total	292	84	60	463	39	5,974	23,788	138

Note.—This table provides an overview. It is not an all-inclusive breakdown of habitat improvements, but it does show their general nature and extent. Changes in values over the previous year are attributed to better data based on recent inventory.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management

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TABLE 28.—Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) and candidate plant species, fiscal year 1982

Administrative State	Threatened or endangered (T/E) plants ^a	Candidate plant species ^a	Estimated habitat	Recovery plans ^b
	Number	Number	Acres	Number
Alaska		15	18,502,000	.....
Arizona	13	58	5,407,000	8
California	16	188	368,000	2
Colorado	16	55	820,426	9
Eastern States	33	297	2,000	2
Idaho	1	42	37,100	2
Montana .....	.....	7	9,400	.....
Nevada	3	89	73,083	.....
New Mexico	18	44	4,572,320	10
Oregon	2	127	35,034	1
Utah	26	149	383,854	8
Wyoming .....	.....	40	22,382	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	30,012,389	40

^aTotal number of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State.

^bRecovery plans that have been prepared, approved, and are in the process of being implemented.

Note: Changes in number of T/E or candidate species is based on current Federal Register Listings and further verification of a species' presence on public land.

TABLE 29.—*Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) and candidate animal species, fiscal year 1992*

Administrative State	Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) species						Candidate animal species	Estimated habitat ^a		Recovery plans ^b
	Mammals	Birds	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Invertebrates		Acres	Miles	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number			Number
Alaska	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	20,383,000	29,500	3
Arizona	8	6	10	—	2	—	175	7,986,200	453	26
California	5	8	10	1	3	1	160	5,324,000	30	6
Colorado	2	7	5	—	—	2	36	2,421,959	230	20
Eastern States	18	12	11	3	16	50	23	—	—	—
Idaho	2	3	2	—	—	—	47	3,847,100	1,290	12
Montana	3	5	1	—	—	2	13	102,500	500	7
Nevada	3	12	16	—	2	—	44	5,267,681	470	5
New Mexico	6	18	6	—	1	—	66	8,081,000	228	7
Oregon	6	6	7	—	—	1	53	3,982,500	1447	23
Utah	2	6	8	—	1	1	64	5,264,365	457	25
Wyoming	10	18	1	1	—	—	31	5,148,855	44 ^c	15
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,779,180	35,091	149

^aTerrestrial, wetland, and riparian habitat are measured in acres; aquatic habitat is measured in miles.

^bRecovery plans that have been prepared, approved, and are in the process of being implemented.

Note.—Total numbers of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State. Changes in values over the previous year are attributed to better data based on recent inventory. Changes from 1991 data in number of T/E animals present within a state is a reflection of the verification of the presence or absence of a species on public land.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Wild Horse and Burro Management

The Bureau of Land Management administers the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195, as amended). The Act provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the Act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered for adoption.

The population of wild horses and burros on the public lands at the end of FY 1992 was 54,804 (46,501 horses and 8,303 burros). (See Table 30.) During the year, the BLM removed slightly more than 6,600 excess animals (5,806 wild horses and 857 wild burros).

The BLM's adoption program found homes for a total of nearly 8,100 animals (7,312 wild horses and 783 burros) in FY 1992, bringing the number of animals placed in adoption since the program began to more than 114,000. (See Table 31.)

With increased success of the adoption program combined with implementation of a selective removal program which results in only the younger and more adoptable wild horses being removed from the range, the need for a prison-training program has been reduced substantially. As a result, the large-scale prison programs in Colorado and New Mexico have been terminated.

Since 1988, the BLM has maintained older, unadopted wild horses on sanctuaries. Although neither the South Dakota nor the New Mexico sanctuary met the goal of financial self-sufficiency as required by the original agreements, the BLM agreed to continue to maintain horses there through FY 1992. However, a major adoption effort reduced the total number of wild horses on the sanctuaries by over 600 animals during FY 1992.

Implementation of the Wild Horse and Burro Program Strategic Plan was the major highlight of the Wild Horse and Burro Program in FY 1992. The Strategic Plan is a comprehensive initiative which provides the direction for achieving the major goals of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.

The FY 1992 appropriation for the wild horse and burro program was \$14,604 million.

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

**Table 30.—Wild free-roaming horse and burro populations
as of September 30, 1992**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	171	3,536	3,707
California	2,461	2,634	5,095
Colorado	863	.....	863
Idaho	409	1	410
Montana	115	.....	115
Nevada	32,655	2,022	34,677
New Mexico	32	.....	32
Oregon	1,861	6	1,867
Utah	2,726	104	2,830
Wyoming	5,208	.....	5,208
Total	48,501	8,303	54,804

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Wilderness Resources

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Table 31.— Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Program Accomplishments

Geographic State	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1972 to FY 1990		FY 1991		Total	
	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros
Alabama	1,350	194	125	12		
Alaska	59	9	2			
Arizona	1,287	776	102	43	1	341
Arkansas	1,122	158	183	4		
California	8,334	3,333	621	145	317	487
Colorado	2,796	338	231	43	93	
Connecticut	46	30				
Delaware	17	8				
Dist. of Columbia	2		2			
Florida	1,452	485	227	1		
Georgia	1,200	326	200	4		
Hawaii	1					
Idaho	3,474	147	251		81	
Illinois	1,005	166	135	4		
Indiana	682	151	136	11		
Iowa	1,946	591	117	2		
Kansas	2,026	188	62	8		
Kentucky	1,292	394	290	66		
Louisiana	1,096	96	123			
Maine	78	16	2			
Maryland	286	125				
Massachusetts	115	51				
Michigan	728	241	105			
Minnesota	849	241	94			
Mississippi	1,416	216	100	5		
Missouri	1,958	249	188	19		
Montana	2,875	149	429	60	45	
Nebraska	2,371	573	34	7		
Nevada	2,613	366	279	23	3,803	29
New Hampshire	81	20				
New Jersey	142	62	17			
New Mexico	1,388	115	184	15	10	
New York	496	278	54			
North Carolina	1,177	178	173			
North Dakota	1,400	57	95	89		
Ohio	1,233	310	142	14		
Oklahoma	5,737	339	461	4		
Oregon	4,687	367	245	9	490	
Pennsylvania	2,024	415	15	6		
Rhode Island	16					
South Carolina	908	114	142	8		
South Dakota	8,078	291	59	38		
Tennessee	2,433	1,138	321	115		
Texas	8,888	1,444	444	14		
Utah	2,277	98	423	2	373	
Vermont	78	10	3			
Virginia	542	267	5			
Washington	2,059	678	39	5		
West Virginia	228	108	2			
Wisconsin	831	340	226	2		
Wyoming	2,631	88	223	7	793	
Total	89,610	16,354	7,312	783	5,806	857
Total animals adopted: 114,259					Total removed: 6,663	

Note.—The table reflects reassignments, which occur when animals are returned to the Federal Government and then readopted. Annual adoption totals shown for previous years change when an animal adopted in one year is reassigned to a new adopter in subsequent years.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Cultural Resource Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) serves as steward for the Federal Government's largest, most varied, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. In order to carry out this stewardship, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, plan for, and manage cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction.

The program's objectives are to recognize the scholarly and public uses of cultural resources, to manage the public lands in a way that ensures the appropriate uses of cultural resources, to protect and preserve representative samples of the full array of cultural resources for use by present and future generations, and to ensure that the Bureau avoids inadvertent damage to cultural resources, both Federal and non-Federal. The BLM cultural resource specialists also oversee the management and protection of paleontological resources.

Table 32 provides some insight into the magnitude of the Bureau's cultural resource management program.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Cultural Resource Management

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TABLE 32.—Cultural resource management activities, fiscal year 1991

Administrative State	Acres inventoried	Number of properties recorded	Study/management permits issued or in effect ^a
Alaska	9,545	43	8
Arizona	21,065	365	34
California	54,500	305	61
Colorado	23,906	912	55
Eastern States	247	.....	.....
Idaho	53,048	302	18
Montana	64,529	335	25
Nevada	69,932	2,717	40
New Mexico	50,500	1,614	57
Oregon	34,009	190	15
Utah	26,434	951	34
Wyoming	71,006	1,668	53
Total in fiscal year 1991	482,123	9,402	400
Total to Date	9,878,211	167,212	

^aDoes not include permits for paleontological collecting. Permits are generally issued for one to three-year periods, so total to date is not shown.

Note: Data not yet available for fiscal year 1992.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages public land and water resources for their wildlife, scenic, archeological, and historical values. These values, in turn, enhance the quality of wilderness and outdoor recreation opportunities. The BLM's recreation program contributes to the tourist economies of the Western States and helps satisfy the growing public demand for outdoor recreation by providing opportunities on Bureau-administered lands.

Recreation management is focused on 345 areas comprising approximately 10 percent of BLM-administered lands. These more intensively used areas require direct supervision of recreational activities and of cooperative commercial and Bureau-regulated recreation operations. High-use areas include 32 national wild and scenic rivers; 22 designated recreational, historic, and scenic trails (2,300 miles); the White Mountains National Recreation Area; designated off-highway vehicle areas; and major portions of the California Desert, King Range, San Pedro, Steese and El Malpais National Conservation Areas.

The BLM makes recreational opportunities available to the public by issuing permits to private individuals, commercial operators, and concessionaires. Permits aid in resource protection and also provide outfitting services for people who lack equipment and "know how." Outfitters and guides provide an estimated \$50 million to \$60 million in revenue to the 11 Western States annually, a large part of which arises from activities on Bureau-administered lands.

A total of 822 developed recreation sites provided 22,667 family camping units (Table 33). Land-, water-, snow-, and ice-based recreational activities accounted for approximately 69 million visits to Bureau-administered lands, totaling approximately 563 million visitor hours (Table 34). Fiscal Year 1992 collections for permit areas, concessions, and fee sites totaled about \$2.1 million for more than 13.2 million visits and roughly 94.4 million visitor hours (Table 35).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Outdoor Recreation

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**Table 33.—Developed recreation sites administered by the
Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1992**

Administrative State	Number of developed sites	Family camping units	Acres
Alaska	28	239	544
Arizona	58	18,528	19,979
California	87	2,256	3,421
Colorado	76	248	375
Idaho	116	596	2,596
Montana ^a	32	275	261
New Mexico	55	237	517
Nevada	29	170	707
Oregon ^b	212	1,337	5,230
Utah	75	513	1,528
Wyoming	54	268	2,697
Total	822	22,667	38,054

^aIncludes North and South Dakota.

^bIncludes Washington.

TABLE 34.—Estimated recreation visitation to public lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Amount and type of recreation use (thousands of visitor hours)												Total
	Number of visits ^a (thousands)	Off-highway vehicle travel	Other motorized travel	Non-motorized travel	Camping	Hunting	Misc. site based	Fishing	Boating	Misc. water based	Winter sports	Snowmobiling	
Alaska	254	138	509	81	3,909	452	233	299	184	4	27	85	5,901
Arizona ^b	10,888	715	522	2,728	33,818	2,392	10,352	952	6,313	2,443	4	.....	80,239
California	26,001	29,814	48,834	23,820	86,385	9,102	25,227	2,344	1,472	1,885	158	74	227,095
Colorado	3,660	1,436	6,311	945	5,902	5,058	1,827	781	1,774	65	218	128	24,223
Idaho	2,656	1,069	1,334	711	5,385	2,484	1,563	2,452	1,487	577	1,252	273	18,567
Montana ^c	2,290	2,523	1,189	494	3,175	2,862	433	1,720	439	55	181	133	13,184
Nevada	3,693	1,470	11,235	2,775	4,398	2,200	2,622	1,332	227	182	89	56	26,544
New Mexico	3,063	2,573	1,402	1,297	3,815	5,676	2,098	1,071	763	69	2	1	18,755
Oregon ^d	6,823	1,812	8,216	5,432	15,830	6,312	10,493	7,199	2,892	1,810	403	114	60,513
Utah	9,054	4,527	15,429	5,248	18,917	4,802	3,789	435	2,872	484	54	56	54,593
Wyoming	834	334	516	314	2,004	3,217	1,452	1,203	352	52	143	228	9,815
Total	89,418	48,411	93,477	43,845	181,536	44,557	59,857	19,768	18,735	7,566	2,511	1,146	519,429

^aRounded to the nearest thousand.^bIncludes concession visitation data.^cIncludes North and South Dakota.^dIncludes Washington.

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TABLE 35.—Recreation use for fee sites, permit areas, and concessions on public lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Number of fee sites	Fee sites				Special recreation permits				Recreation concessions/vendors				Total revenue collected
		Number of permits issued	Revenue collected	Number of visits	Visitor hours	Number of permits issued	Revenue collected	Number of visits	Visitor hours	Number of permits issued	Revenue collected	Number of visits	Visitor hours	
Alaska	11	415	\$6,855	3,071	22,860	70	\$19,108	1,434	35,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$25,963
Arizona	4	12,854	62,009	226,114	1,005,529	7,113	119,382	3,644,487	24,401,481	16	376,748	6,017,781	36,470,569	558,139
California	21	11,404	48,802	128,454	1,791,498	1,750	129,450	468,247	6,016,824	^a 1	10	200	400	178,262
Colorado	3	1,028	4,644	14,300	186,400	339	87,647	61,807	854,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,291
Idaho	8	2,158	8,368	97,714	484,491	163	85,999	79,854	1,020,267	1	26,816	336,000	2,640,000	121,183
Montana ^b	5	9,457	36,870	77,282	1,132,700	125	23,365	310,552	305,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,235
Nevada	2	1,023	11,768	5,531	154,813	214	43,221	80,508	653,234	^a 2	120	.....	.....	55,109
New Mexico	17	17,475	77,331	285,346	2,281,756	384	48,000	33,712	223,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,331
Oregon ^c	48	22,937	272,765	789,127	7,000,877	440	208,332	260,901	2,059,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	481,097
Utah	12	13,934	70,432	151,621	1,236,421	6,155	271,308	117,551	4,015,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	341,740
Wyoming	9	2,643	12,786	29,593	178,596	336	24,553	19,280	209,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,339
Total	140	95,328	612,630	1,808,153	15,475,941	17,089	1,060,365	5,078,333	39,793,884	20	403,694	6,353,981	39,110,969	2,076,689

^aVendor permits.

^bIncludes North and South Dakota.

^cIncludes Washington.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) designation is used by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to highlight public land areas where special management attention is needed to protect, and prevent irreparable damage to, important historic, cultural, and scenic values; fish or wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes. It can also be used to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

BLM identifies, evaluates, and designates ACECs through its resource management planning process. Allowable management practices and uses, mitigation measures, and use limitations, if any, are described in the planning document. Under current guidelines, ACEC procedures are used to designate research natural areas, national conservation areas, and other areas requiring special management attention.

The Bureau also cooperates with the National Park Service in implementation of the National Natural Landmark program as it applies to BLM-administered lands. Through the National Natural Landmark program, the Park Service designates significant examples of the Nation's ecological and geological heritage.

As of the end of fiscal year 1992, the Bureau has designated 524 ACECs encompassing more than 8 million acres (Table 36).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

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TABLE 36.—Areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) and related designations on public lands as of September 30, 1992

Administrative State	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern ^a		Research Natural Areas ^b		National Conservation Areas ^c		National Natural Landmarks ^d	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	27	4,218,547	14	15,891	1	1,220,000	.....	.....
Arizona	33	305,581	.....	.....	2	77,331	2	4,398
California	112	937,714	8	45,275	2	12,191,000	11	169,990
Colorado	41	387,780	14	18,742	.....	.....	2	1,540
Idaho	85	505,438	10	2,941	.....	.....	4	244,040
Montana	5	38,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37,250
Nevada	7	134,236	.....	.....	1	83,100	1	400
New Mexico	58	258,906	9	14,082	1	262,000	7	65,874
Oregon	104	514,325	41	74,833	.....	.....	4	1,270
Utah	41	911,420	2	14,040	.....	.....	3	33,720
Wyoming	31	493,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	40,580
Total	524	8,706,045	98	185,584	7	13,833,431	43	599,042

^aAreas of Critical Environmental Concern are areas of land where the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has determined through land use planning that special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to an identified value or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. Identified values under the ACEC provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act include important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; and other natural systems or processes.

^bResearch Natural Areas (RNAs) are areas of land managed primarily for research and educational purposes. Since 1966, RNAs have been designated according to ACEC guidelines; these RNAs are shown in the ACEC column of this table.

^cNational Conservation Areas (NCAs) are areas of land which have certain resource values identified in Public Law Statutes. Identified values include historical, scenic, archaeological, environmental, biological, cultural, educational, recreational, economic, geological, ecological, scientific, or paleontological values; aquatic and wildlife resources; and other wilderness resources.

^dNational Natural Landmarks (NNLs) are areas of land (on BLM or other ownerships, including private) that have been determined to be a nationally significant representative of the nation's natural heritage under the National Park Service's National Natural Landmarks Program, which is designed to identify such areas and encourage their protection. Recommendation by the Bureau is a major factor in identifying NNLs on the public lands.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Wilderness Resources

The wilderness program provides for the identification, preservation, and management of areas meeting the wilderness criteria established in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The program includes a system of inventories and studies of potential additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). The results of these studies are reported to Congress through the President. The program also includes management of areas designated by Congress as components of the NWPS.

As of September 30, 1992, there were 773 wilderness study areas (WSAs) and instant study areas (ISAs) covering about 26.6 million acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the 11 Western States and Alaska (Table 37). Studies of public land areas outside Alaska were conducted under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (FLPMA), as provided in Sections 202 and 603. Studies in the Central Arctic Management Area of Alaska were conducted under the authority of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980 (ANILCA), Sections 1001 and 1004. Future studies of lands in Alaska will be conducted under the provisions of Section 202 of FLPMA as provided by Section 1320 of ANILCA.

Bureau of Land Management WSAs, ISAs, and designated wilderness areas contain far more ecosystem diversity in a 10-state region (excludes Alaska and Washington) of the West than any other federal agency's wilderness holdings. These BLM wildlands contain 114 different ecosystems on about 24.6 million acres, including alpine meadows and barrens, forested mountain slopes, several American deserts, short-grass prairies, coastal areas, lava flows, and low-elevation riparian habitat areas.

The President has transmitted recommendations to Congress covering 613 wilderness study areas and 41 instant study areas containing 25,273,692 acres (Table 38). Congress has designated 66 BLM areas containing 1,610,995 acres as part of the NWPS (Table 39).

TABLE 37.—Bureau of Land Management wilderness/instant study area status as of September 30, 1992

Geographic State	Wilderness study areas ^a						Instant study areas ^b		Total	
	FLPMA Sec. 202		FLPMA Sec. 603		ANILCA Sec. 1001					
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska					1	3,680,000			1	3,680,000
Arizona	1	4,812	1	59,118					2	63,930
California	44	108,412	179	7,049,236			4	9,736	227	7,167,384
Colorado	18	35,368	38	688,675			5	57,131	61	781,174
Idaho	10	22,483	54	1,367,900			3	407,073	67	1,797,456
Montana	10	21,683	27	389,867			3	40,813	40	452,563
Nevada	3	11,678	99	5,077,171			10	37,419	112	5,126,468
New Mexico	8	27,101	42	894,300			2	4,507	52	925,908
Oregon	8	16,740	79	2,780,378			5	9,480	92	2,806,598
Utah	14	21,754	71	2,896,351			10	340,145	95	3,258,250
Washington			1	5,518					1	5,518
Wyoming	7	15,764	34	554,104			1	7,636	42	577,504
Total ^c	122	286,195	607	21,762,618	1	3,680,000	43	913,940	773	26,642,753

^aFLPMA = Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743).

ANILCA = Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980 (Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371).

^bInstant Study Areas (ISAs) are special study areas mandated by Congress in FLPMA.

^cFigures in the number columns for FLPMA, and the Total column will not add to the total shown at the bottom because wilderness study areas cross state lines and are reported in the count for each state. The figures of 122 and 607 shown in the number columns are the total numbers of FLPMA wilderness study areas. The figure of 773 in the Total column is the number of wilderness study areas (WSAs) and instant study areas (ISAs) on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the States listed. Acreage figures do add to the totals shown at the bottom.

Note.—The wilderness/instant study areas listed in this table include the areas pending before Congress (Table 38). The reported acreage includes all acreage under wilderness study. In certain cases adjoining acreage outside a WSA/ISA has been studied in conjunction with the WSA/ISA.

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TABLE 38.—Bureau of Land Management wilderness recommendations pending before Congress as of September 30, 1992

Geographic State	Wilderness study areas pending	Instant study areas pending	Total area pending	Area recommended to Congress as suitable	Area recommended to Congress as unsuitable
	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alaska	1	.....	3,680,000	41,000	3,639,000
California	205	4	7,085,361	2,263,677	4,821,684
Colorado .....	.....	5	57,131	48,115	9,016
Idaho	63	3	1,763,056	972,239	790,817
Montana .....	.....	2	13,122	8,791	4,331
Nevada	102	10	5,126,468	1,877,956	3,248,612
New Mexico	48	2	907,586	487,186	420,400
Oregon	67	5	2,806,598	1,278,073	1,528,525
Utah	84	9	3,251,348	1,952,349	1,298,999
Washington	1	.....	5,518	.....	5,518
Wyoming	41	1	577,504	240,364	337,140
Total^a	613	41	25,273,692	9,189,850	16,104,042

^aFigures in the number column for Wilderness study areas pending will not add to the total shown at the bottom because wilderness study areas cross state lines and are reported in the count for each state. The figure of 613 shown in the number column is the total number of pending wilderness study areas. Acreage figures do add to the totals shown at the bottom.

TABLE 39.—Bureau of Land Management lands designated as wilderness by Congress as of September 30, 1992

Geographic State	Wilderness area name ^a Unit Name(s) ^b	Administrative	Size in acres (Federal only)	Acres inholding ^c	Public Law number	Date(s) of designation	Administering agency ^d
Arizona	Aravaipa Canyon	Safford District	19,700		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
					101-628	11/28/90	
	Aravaipa Mountain	Phoenix District	129,800		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Aubrey Peak	Phoenix District	15,400		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Baboquivari Peak	Safford District	2,040		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Beaver Dam Mountains	Arizona Strip District	15,000		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix District	21,000		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip District	8,860		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Coyote Mountains	Safford District	5,100		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Doa Cabezas Mountains	Safford District	11,700		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Eagletail Mountains	Yuma District	100,600	2,600	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	East Cactus Plain	Yuma District	14,630		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Fishhooks	Safford District	10,500		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Gibraltar Mountain	Yuma District	18,790		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	37,030		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Harcuver Mountains	Yuma District	25,050		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix District	22,880		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix District	12,300	290	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Hells Canyon	Phoenix District	10,600	1,300	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix District	31,200	1,040	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Kansab Creek	Arizona Strip District	6,700		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Mount Logan	Arizona Strip District	14,650		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Mount Nutt	Phoenix District	27,680	300	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Mount Tipton	Phoenix District	32,780	1,600	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip District	7,880		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Mount Wilson	Phoenix District	23,900		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Muggins Mountains	Yuma District	7,640		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Needle's Eye	Phoenix District	8,780		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	New Water Mountains	Yuma District	24,600		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	North Santa Teresa	Safford District	5,800		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Paria Canyon						
	Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	89,400		98-406	08/28/84	BLM
	Palomcito Mountains	Safford District	19,440		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Rawhide Mountains	Yuma District	38,470	500	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Redfield Canyon	Safford District	9,930		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100		101-628	11/28/90	BLM

TABLE 39.—Bureau of Land Management lands designated as wilderness by Congress as of September 30, 1992 - continued

Geographic State	Wilderness area name ^a Unit Name(s) ^b	Administrative	Size in acres (Federal only)	Acres inholding ^c	Public Law number	Date(s) of designation	Administering agency ^d
	Swansea	Yuma District	16,400	640	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Tres Alamos	Phoenix District	8,300		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Togo Mountains	Yuma District	30,300	40	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Upper Burro Creek	Phoenix District	27,440		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Wabayuma Peak	Phoenix District	40,000	1,280	101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Warm Springs	Phoenix District	112,400		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	White Canyon	Phoenix District	5,790		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000		101-628	11/28/90	BLM
	Total wilderness area acres in Arizona			1,405,750	9,590		
California	Ishi	Utah District	240		98-425	09/28/84	FS
	Machessa Mountain	Bakersfield District	120		98-425	09/28/84	FS
	Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,733		95-237	02/24/78	FS
	Trinity Alps	Utah District	4,623		98-425	09/28/84	FS
	Yolla Bolly-Middle	Eel Utah District	7,145		98-425	09/28/84	FS
Total wilderness area acres in California			13,861				
Idaho	Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d'Alene District ..	802		96-312	07/23/80	FS
					98-231	03/14/84	
Total wilderness area acres in Idaho			802				
Montana	Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Butte District	6,000		98-140	10/31/83	BLM
Total wilderness area acres in Montana			6,000				
Nevada	Arc Dome	Battle Mountain District ..	20		101-195	12/05/89	BLM
	Current Mountain	Ely District	3		101-195	12/05/89	BLM
	Mount Moriah	Ely District	8,435		101-195	12/05/89	BLM
Total wilderness area acres in Nevada			8,458				
New Mexico	Bisti	Albuquerque District	3,946		98-603	10/30/84	BLM
	Cebolla	Albuquerque District	62,800		100-225	12/31/87	BLM
	De-ne-zin	Albuquerque District	22,454		98-603	10/30/84	BLM
	West Malpais	Albuquerque District	39,700		100-225	12/31/87	BLM
Total wilderness area acres in New Mexico			128,900				

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TABLE 39.—Bureau of Land Management lands designated as wilderness by Congress as of September 30, 1992 - concluded

Geographic State	Wilderness area name ^a Unit Name(s) ^b	Administrative	Size in acres (Federal only)	Acres inholding ^c	Public Law number	Date(s) of designation	Administering agency ^d
Oregon	Hells Canyon	Vale District	968	.....	98-328	06/26/84	BLM
	Oregon Islands	Coos Bay District	5	.....	95-450	10/11/78	BLM
	Table Rock	Salem District	5,750	.....	98-328	06/26/84	BLM
	Wild Rogue	Medford District	8,971	500	95-237	02/24/78	BLM
	Total wilderness area acres in Oregon		15,694	500			
Utah	Beaver Dam Mountains	Cedar City District	3,630	.....	98-406	06/26/84	BLM
	Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs ..	Cedar City District	23,000	.....	98-406	06/26/84	BLM
Total wilderness area acres in Utah			26,630	.....			
Washington	Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	6,900	240	98-339	07/03/84	BLM
Total wilderness area acres in Washington			6,900	240			
Total wilderness area acres in the United States			1,610,995	10,330			
Total wilderness areas in the United States: 66 units							

^aMultiple listings are included for those areas designated or affected by more than one Public Law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one state.

^bThe office that has jurisdiction over the wilderness area.

^cAn inholding is any parcel of land within designated wilderness area boundaries which is not owned by the Federal Government.

^dBLM = Bureau of Land Management; FS = Forest Service.

Note.—Forest Service is shown as an administering agency because the BLM lands shown here are adjacent to Forest Service lands, and there is a cooperative agreement between BLM and the Forest Service to manage the lands.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Energy and Mineral Resources

The Bureau of Land Management administers the public mineral resources of the United States and encourages their development in accordance with statutory provisions and conservation principles. The lands subject to surface and subsurface mineral development total approximately 732 million acres. Mineral lands include public lands administered by the Bureau and other agencies (National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, etc.), acquired lands, and lands that have been patented with some or all minerals reserved to the United States.

Authority for disposition of mineral lands and resources is contained in numerous acts, including the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the Materials Disposal Act of 1947, and the General Mining Laws of 1872. Mineral development activities include the competitive and noncompetitive leasing of lands for oil, gas, coal, and other leasable minerals; the sale and free-use disposal of mineral materials such as sand and gravel not subject to the leasing or mining laws; and the location and patenting of mining claims for gold, silver, and other locatable minerals.

The Bureau oversees all on-the-ground inspection and enforcement activities related to oil and gas leasing and administers the issuing of leases. During the fiscal year, 2,043 competitive oil and gas and geothermal leases were issued on 1,126,276 acres of public domain and acquired lands, with bonus bids totaling \$18.7 million (Table 40). For the same period, 1,914 noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leases were issued on 2,100,123 acres of public domain and acquired lands (Table 41). Seventy-six leases were issued for other oil and gas leasing actions (Table 42).

The Bureau approved 1,947 applications for permit to drill for oil and gas, and 1,214 new holes were started (Table 43). There were 638 units in effect and 52,926 producible and service holes as of September 30, 1992 (Table 44). As of this same date, producible leases numbered 19,036, with over 10 million acres in producing status (Table 45).

Five competitive coal leases on 12,424 acres brought in \$3,723,906.00 in bonus bids (Table 46). Approved coal logical mining units are shown in Table 47. No leasing actions for other energy minerals were issued during the fiscal year (Table 48). Nonenergy mineral leasing actions are shown in Table 49.

During the fiscal year, there were 1,519 non-exclusive sales of mineral material products valued at over \$5.4 million and 281 exclusive sales valued at over \$920,000. Mineral materials disposed of through 308 free-use permits to governmental agencies and nonprofit groups were valued at over \$3.5 million (Table 50).

The Bureau issued 28 mineral patents during fiscal year 1992 (Table 51). As of September 30, 1992, a total of 2,821,569 mining claims had been accepted for recording, of which 4,928 had been patented (Table 52). A total of 2,113 notices and 455 plans of mining operations were reviewed in fiscal year 1992 (Table 53).

SOLID MINERAL LEASING

(MINERALS LEASED UNDER 43 CFR GROUP 3500)

December 1984

SPECIAL PROVISIONS	PHOSPHATE	SODIUM	POTASSIUM (POTASH)
PROSPECTING PERMITS: EXTENSIONS	NOT TO EXCEED 4 YRS. 30 USC 211 (a) (43 CFR 3511.3 - 1(a)(2))	NO EXTENSIONS 30 USC 281 (43 CFR 3511.3 - 1(a)(2))	NOT TO EXCEED 2 YRS. 30 USC 287 (43 CFR 3511.3 - 1(a)(1))
LEASE: ANNUAL RENTAL	NOT LESS THAN 25¢/ACRE 1ST YR., 50¢/ACRE 2, 3RD, LEASE YRS., \$1.00/ACRE EACH AND EVERY YR. THEREAFTER. 30 USC 212 (43 CFR 3503.3 - 1(b)(1))	25¢/ACRE 1ST CALENDAR YR. OR FRACTION THEREOF; 50¢/ACRE 2, 3, 4, 5TH CALENDAR YRS., \$1.00/ACRE EACH YR. THEREAFTER. 30 USC 282 (43 CFR 3503.3 - 1(b)(2))	25¢/ACRE 1ST CALENDAR YR. OR FRACTION THEREOF; 50¢/ACRE 2, 3, 4, 5TH CALENDAR YRS., \$1.00/ACRE EACH YR. THEREAFTER. 30 USC 283 (43 CFR 3503.3 - 1(b)(2))
LEASE READJUSTMENTS (BLM INITIATES ACTION)	EACH 30 YR. PERIOD-- SUBJECT TO REASONABLE READJUSTMENT OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS. 30 USC 212 (43 CFR 3520.2 - 1(b))		EACH 30 YR. PERIOD-- SUBJECT TO REASONABLE READJUSTMENT OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS. 30 USC 283 (43 CFR 3520.2 - 1(b))
LEASE RENEWALS (LESSOR INITIATES ACTION)		RIGHT TO RENEWAL AFTER INITIAL 30 YR. PERIOD AND EACH 10 YR. PERIOD THEREAFTER. 30 USC 282 (43 CFR 3520.2 - 1(a)(1))	
PRODUCTION ROYALTY	NOT LESS THAN 5% OF GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT OF PHOSPHATES OR PHOSPHATE ROCK AND ASSOCIATED OR RELATED MINERALS. 30 USC 212 (43 CFR 3503.3 - 2(a))	NOT LESS THAN 2% OF THE QUANTITY OR GROSS VALUE OF THE OUTPUT OF SODIUM COMPOUNDS AND OTHER RELATED PRODUCTS AT THE POINT OF SHIPMENT TO MARKET. 30 USC 282 (43 CFR 3503.3 - 2(a))	NOT LESS THAN 2% OF THE QUANTITY OR GROSS VALUE OF THE OUTPUT OF POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS AND OTHER RELATED PRODUCTS, EXCEPT SODIUM, AT THE POINT OF SHIPMENT TO MARKET. 30 USC 283 (43 CFR 3503.3 - 2(a))
ALLOWABLE ACREAGE HOLDINGS	1. NOT MORE THAN 2,500 ACRES IN ONE UNIT, PERMIT OR LEASE. 2. HOLDINGS IN PERMITS AND/OR LEASES SHALL NOT EXCEED 20,480 ACRES IN THE U.S. 30 USC 194a (43 CFR 3501.1 - 4(b)(3))	1. AREA IN PERMIT NOT TO EXCEED 2,500 ACRES. 30 USC 281 2. NO MORE THAN \$120 ACRES IN PERMITS OR LEASES IN ANY ONE STATE. 30 USC 194(b)(1) and (2) (43 CFR 3501.1 - 4(b)(2))	1. AREA IN PERMIT OR LEASE NOT TO EXCEED 2,500 ACRES. 2. HOLDINGS SHALL NOT EXCEED \$1,200 ACRES IN ANY ONE STATE OF WHICH HOLDINGS IN LEASES MAY NOT EXCEED 25,000 ACRES. (43 CFR 3501.1 - 4(b)(1))
CHIEFLY VALUABLE		IN ADDITION TO A VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF SODIUM, LANDS MUST BE CHIEFLY VALUABLE THEREFORE TO RECEIVE A PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE. 30 USC 282 (43 CFR 3520.1 - 1(a))	IN ADDITION TO A VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF POTASSIUM, LANDS MUST BE CHIEFLY VALUABLE THEREFORE TO RECEIVE A PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE. 30 USC 283 (43 CFR 3520.1 - 1(a))
USE PERMITS	USE PERMIT GRANTS RIGHT TO USE SURFACE WELL EXCEEDING 50 ACRES OF UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNENTRUSTED PUBLIC LAND, EXCEPT NATIONAL FOREST LAND, FOR PROPER EXTRACTION, TREATMENT, OR REMOVAL OF LEASED PRODUCTS. 30 USC 214 (43 CFR 3540.0 - 1(b))	USE PERMIT GRANTS RIGHT TO USE A TRACT OF UNOCCUPIED, NON-MINERAL LAND, NOT EXCEEDING 40 ACRES FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH AND NECESSARY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LEASED SODIUM. 30 USC 283 (43 CFR 3540.0 - 1(a))	
USE OF OTHER MINERALS	LESSEE MAY USE DEPOSITS OF SILICA, LIMESTONE, OR OTHER ROCK SITUATED ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE LEASE. 30 USC 215 (43 CFR 3524.2)		
UNCLAIMED, UNDEVELOPED	PROSPECTING PERMITS MAY BE ISSUED FOR ANY UNCLAIMED, UNDEVELOPED AREA OF OPEN AND AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND. 30 USC 211(b) (43 CFR 3510.1 - 1(a))		

*Hardrock minerals are those locatable minerals for which a mineral patent may be obtained under the Mining Law of 1872 and which are neither leasable minerals (i.e., oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor saleable mineral materials (e.g., common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorapatite, and uranium.

Hardrock minerals may be leased for certain lands only as provided by specific laws, as follows: (i) under Section 402, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, lands acquired by the Department of Agriculture under the following statutes: (i) the Act of March 4, 1917 (16 U.S.C. 520); (ii) Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 18, 1933 (40 U.S.C. 401, 403(a), 406); (iii) the 1935 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115, 188); (iv) Section 55 of Title I of the Act of August 24, 1935 (40 Stat. 750, 781); (v) the Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522, 525, 530), as

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amended July 28, 1942 (7 U.S.C. 1011(c), 1016); and (vi) Section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1952 (66 Stat. 285); (2) under Section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (30 U.S.C. 192c), certain lands added to the Shasta National Forest by the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83); (3) under the Act of June 30, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 508(b)), National Forest lands in Minnesota; and (4) under various acts, lands in the following national recreation areas: (i) Lake Mead National Recreation Area—the Act of October 8, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 460n-3(b)); (ii) Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area—the Act of November 8, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460q-5); (iii) Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas—the Act of October 2, 1968 (16 PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS S.C. 90c-1(b)); (iv) Glen Canyon National Recreation Area—the Act of October 27, 1972 (16 U.S.C. 460 dd et seq.); (v) Shasta-Trinity Units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area—Section 6 of the Act of November 8, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460 q-5); and (vi) White Mountain National Recreation Area—Sections 403, 404, and 1312 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 460mm-2 through 460mm-4).

TABLE 40.— *Competitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing, fiscal year 1992*

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Oil and gas					
Pre-Reform Act^b					
Public domain					
Alabama	7	993	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	26	33,425	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	26	4,533	.....	.....	.....
California	36	3,931	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	301	90,561	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	52	10,545	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	36	5,142	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	2	200	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	2	53	.....	.....	.....
Montana	267	77,140	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	12	2,399	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,036	266,996	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	41	9,027	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	244	17,714	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	14	1,957	.....	.....	.....
Utah	248	101,772	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1,121	291,177	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,471	917,565	.....	.....	.....
Acquired lands					
Alabama	2	91	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	101	37,386	.....	.....	.....
California	3	237	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	9	1,563	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	2	430	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	11	1,927	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	3	957	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	18	12,477	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	12	1,634	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	45	10,729	.....	.....	.....
Montana	9	1,350	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	6	279	.....	.....	.....
New York	3	1,384	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	42	6,910	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	18	3,536	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	56	12,095	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2	477	.....	.....	.....
Texas	32	5,718	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	3	1,095	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1	570	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	22	2,916	.....	.....	.....
Total	401	103,801	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired lands					
Alabama	9	1,084	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	26	33,425	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	127	41,919	.....	.....	.....
California	39	4,168	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	310	92,124	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	2	430	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	63	12,472	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	3	957	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	54	17,619	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	14	1,634	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	47	10,782	.....	.....	.....
Montana	276	78,490	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	12	2,399	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1,042	267,275	.....	.....	.....
New York	3	1,384	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	83	15,937	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	18	3,536	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	300	29,809			
Pennsylvania	2	477			
South Dakota	14	1,957			
Texas	32	5,718			

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**TABLE 40.— Competitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
fiscal year 1992 - continued**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Utah	249	101,812	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	3	1,095	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1	570	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1,143	294,093	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,672	1,021,366	.....	.....	.....
Future interest					
Public domain					
Arkansas	1	240	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	240	.....	.....	.....
Acquired lands					
Colorado	12	2,605	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	214	45,071	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1	200	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1	68	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	8	1,041	.....	.....	.....
Texas	2	196	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	5	914	.....	.....	.....
Total	244	50,135	.....	.....	.....
Total future interest	245	50,375	.....	.....	.....
Total Pre-Reform Act oil and gas leases	4,117	1,071,741	.....	.....	.....
Reform Act leases^c					
Public domain					
Alabama	8	1,639	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	2	10,368	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	20	28,048	2	1,921	\$5,766
Arkansas	256	100,382	5	657	6,192
California	75	27,329	21	7,369	20,090
Colorado	1,043	694,343	79	59,861	447,896
Florida	11	10,621	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	11	1,576	4	416	10,314
Louisiana	17	2,096	9	1,648	6,489
Michigan	62	40,050	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	7	329	3	196	6,612
Montana	207	61,653	13	2,640	68,000
Nebraska	1	160	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	552	717,518	65	101,064	510,035
New Mexico	2,258	1,088,288	299	130,458	6,795,348
North Dakota	78	21,856	30	11,942	1,292,418
Oklahoma	62	3,906	9	490	29,085
South Dakota	33	18,047	2	1,103	2,208
Utah	1,011	960,129	135	130,096	1,180,804
Wyoming	5,501	3,553,669	802	418,731	5,690,808
Total	11,235	7,371,229	1,498	668,592	16,070,065
Acquired lands					
Alabama	80	31,187	21	6,781	19,289
Arkansas	528	256,141	26	5,705	96,732
California	2	200	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	67	26,524	1	24	48
Florida	124	78,611	1	959	1,918
Illinois	5	1,349	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	19	4,080	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	10	3,489	3	548	31,678
Louisiana	341	165,446	277	152,459	683,214
Michigan	266	99,521	12	1,969	2,320
Mississippi	359	124,339	50	11,643	88,706
Montana	51	27,726	3	840	19,660
Nebraska	2	3,640	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	18	8,267	3	3,040	30,120
North Dakota	67	20,956	52	25,719	270,946

**TABLE 40.— Competitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
fiscal year 1992 - continued**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Oklahoma	127	88,374	20	3,279	145,733
Ohio	35	4,417			
South Dakota	12	6,705	2	959	1,920
Texas	155	91,204	47	21,209	651,227
Utah	6	1,031			
Virginia	40	19,711	2	159	320
Wyoming	46	12,582	5	1,971	51,994
Total	2,360	1,075,700	525	237,264	2,095,825
Public domain and acquired lands					
Alabama	88	33,026	21	6,781	19,289
Alaska	2	19,388			
Arizona	20	26,048	2	1,921	5,765
Arkansas	784	356,523	31	6,362	102,924
California	77	27,529	21	7,369	20,090
Colorado	1,110	720,867	80	59,885	447,944
Florida	135	89,232	1	959	1,918
Illinois	5	1,349			
Kansas	30	5,656	4	416	10,314
Kentucky	10	3,489	3	548	31,678
Louisiana	358	167,542	286	154,107	689,703
Michigan	348	139,571	12	1,969	2,320
Mississippi	366	124,668	53	11,839	95,318
Montana	258	109,379	16	3,480	85,660
Nebraska	3	4,000			
Nevada	552	717,518	85	101,064	510,035
New Mexico	2,276	1,096,555	302	133,498	6,825,468
North Dakota	145	42,812	82	37,661	1,563,364
Ohio	35	4,417			
Oklahoma	189	92,282	29	3,769	174,818
South Dakota	45	24,752	4	2,062	4,128
Texas	155	91,204	47	21,209	651,227
Utah	1,017	961,180	135	130,098	1,180,804
Virginia	40	19,711	2	159	320
Wyoming	5,547	3,566,251	807	420,702	5,742,802
Total	13,595	8,446,929	2,023	1,105,856	18,165,890
Future Interest					
Acquired lands					
Colorado	3	963			
Louisiana	3	114	3	114	230
Kansas	42	10,392			
Ohio	7	574			
Oklahoma	43	6,193			
Texas	54	10,256	5	2,278	429,430
Total	152	28,494	8	2,392	429,660
Total Reform Act competitive oil & gas leases	13,747	8,475,423	2,031	1,108,248	18,595,550
Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) oil and gas leases^d					
Public domain					
California	1	69			
North Dakota	1	92			
South Dakota	3	789			
Nebraska	13	9,973	3	3,688	
Total	18	10,903	3	3,688	
Competitive protective leases^e					
Acquired					
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,268			

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**TABLE 40.— Competitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
fiscal year 1992 - concluded**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Oklahoma	2	2,788	.....	.....	.....
Texas	6	2,258	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	7,883	.....	.....	.....
Total competitive oil & gas leases	17,905	9,565,750	2,034	1,111,936	18,595,550
Geothermal leases					
Public domain and acquired lands					
California	87	139,773	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2	3,081	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	2	2,781	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	58	95,417	5	6,908	148,582
Oregon	22	30,480	4	7,432	25,548
Utah	15	26,306	.....	.....	.....
Total	186	297,798	9	14,340	174,110
Grand Total of all competitive oil & gas and geothermal leases	18,091	9,863,548	2,043	1,126,276	18,769,660

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

^bLeases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

^cLeases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

^dLeases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the Agency for which the lands were withdrawn, and have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.

^eLeases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941: must have consent of the jurisdictional Agency; must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands; and must not be subject to leasing under any Leasing Act.

Note.—Changes in figures for Pre-Reform Act leases may be due to a change in data collection reporting methods.

**TABLE 41.—Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
Fiscal Year 1992**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Oil and gas				
Over-the-counter leases				
—Pre-Reform Act^b				
Public domain				
Alabama	22	4,229	.....	.....
Alaska	2,779	401,457	.....	.....
Arizona	51	97,358	.....	.....
Arkansas	71	56,864	4	363
California	210	168,000	.....	.....
Colorado	1,062	1,094,951	2	10,033
Florida	17	14,181	.....	.....
Idaho	7	16,123	.....	.....
Kansas	31	9,724	.....	.....
Louisiana	66	8,677	.....	.....
Michigan	39	8,218	.....	.....
Mississippi	34	3,261	.....	.....
Missouri	1	1,211	.....	.....
Montana	1,175	1,712,922	.....	.....
Nebraska	5	588	.....	.....
Nevada	292	823,185	.....	.....
New Mexico	3,295	2,392,146	.....	.....
North Dakota	34	12,082	.....	.....
Ohio	1	80	.....	.....
Oklahoma	200	35,772	.....	.....
Oregon	1	482	.....	.....
South Dakota	21	16,708	.....	.....
Utah	784	685,271	.....	.....
Washington	9	3,571	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1	203	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,547	1,302,281	1	42
Total	12,755	8,689,523	7	10,438
Acquired lands				
Alabama	41	32,523	3	1,142
Arizona	1	675	.....	.....
Arkansas	144	159,637	9	6,225
California	33	44,270	1	448
Colorado	33	14,628	.....	.....
Florida	40	36,442	2	840
Illinois	4	320	.....	.....
Kansas	8	4,714	.....	.....
Kentucky	20	11,938	.....	.....
Louisiana	49	24,165	.....	.....
Maryland	6	7,320	.....	.....
Michigan	240	62,385	2	332
Minnesota	2	280	.....	.....
Mississippi	140	53,644	2	122
Montana	123	86,092	.....	.....
Nebraska	3	136	.....	.....
New Mexico	8	5,818	.....	.....
North Carolina	1	327	.....	.....
North Dakota	67	33,718	.....	.....
Ohio	42	17,528	3	7,308
Oklahoma	142	41,287	1	284
Pennsylvania	7	2,847	.....	.....
South Dakota	2	1,147	.....	.....
Tennessee	16	31,144	.....	.....
Texas	135	130,862	6	16,699
Utah	11	1,970	.....	.....
Virginia	48	114,415	2	8,035
Washington	8	1,564	.....	.....
West Virginia	72	81,077	.....	.....
Wisconsin	8	17,738	.....	.....
Wyoming	30	8,649	.....	.....
Total	1,484	1,027,056	31	43,435
Public domain and acquired lands				
Alabama	63	36,752	3	1,142
Alaska	2,779	401,457		

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**TABLE 41.—Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
 Fiscal Year 1992 - continued**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Public domain and acquired lands				
Alabama	63	36,752	3	1,142
Alaska	2,779	401,457		
Arizona	52	98,033		
Arkansas	215	218,501	13	6,586
California	243	212,270	1	448
Colorado	1,085	1,109,579	2	10,033
Florida	57	50,823	2	840
Idaho	7	18,123		
Illinois	4	320		
Kansas	39	14,438		
Kentucky	20	11,938		
Louisiana	115	32,842		
Maryland	6	7,320		
Michigan	279	70,601	2	332
Minnesota	2	280		
Mississippi	174	58,905	2	122
Missouri	1	1,211		
Montana	1,298	1,799,014		
Nebraska	8	724		
Nevada	292	823,185		
New Mexico	3,303	2,397,784		
North Carolina	1	327		
North Dakota	101	45,798		
Ohio	43	17,588	3	7,308
Oklahoma	342	77,059	1	284
Oregon	1	482		
Pennsylvania	7	2,847		
South Dakota	23	17,855		
Tennessee	16	31,144		
Texas	135	130,862	6	18,699
Utah	795	687,241	2	8,035
Virginia	48	114,415		
Washington	17	5,135		
West Virginia	72	81,077		
Wisconsin	9	17,941		
Wyoming	2,577	1,308,930	1	42
Total Pre-Reform Act over-the-counter leases	14,239	9,896,579	38	53,873
Simultaneous leases				
Public domain				
Alabama	51	9,238		
Arizona	26	33,425		
Arkansas	22	10,399		
California	435	204,151		
Colorado	3,696	3,389,692	26	38,371
Florida	19	1,462		
Idaho	15	34,801		
Kansas	35	7,365		
Louisiana	98	7,950		
Michigan	41	34,157		
Mississippi	46	5,909		
Montana	1,447	1,207,567		
Nebraska	36	8,059		
Nevada	919	2,437,780	1	640
New Mexico	3,321	2,036,315	1	1,112
North Dakota	313	147,303		
Oklahoma	266	37,804		
Oregon	8	6,631		
South Dakota	131	140,335		
Utah	2,193	2,586,719		
Washington	1	40		
Wyoming	11,686	7,457,243	2	2,091
Total	24,805	19,804,345	30	42,214
Acquired lands				
Alabama	31	24,690	1	35
Arkansas	60	38,217		

**TABLE 41.—Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
Fiscal Year 1992**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
California	2	198	.....	.....
Colorado	279	159,051	1	158
Florida	23	40,171	.....	.....
Kansas	6	1,420	.....	.....
Kentucky	26	21,126	.....	.....
Louisiana	135	68,428	.....	.....
Maryland	1	198	.....	.....
Michigan	143	71,362	.....	.....
Mississippi	562	360,129	1	180
Montana	226	200,416	.....	.....
Nebraska	16	10,937	.....	.....
New Mexico	49	16,990	.....	.....
North Dakota	487	422,514	.....	.....
Ohio	6	3,176	.....	.....
Oklahoma	173	108,415	.....	.....
Oregon	1	1,260	.....	.....
South Dakota	12	5,826	.....	.....
Tennessee	1	307	.....	.....
Texas	158	108,103	.....	.....
Utah	17	6,168	.....	.....
Virginia	35	56,131	.....	.....
West Virginia	65	117,733	.....	.....
Wyoming	182	57,179	.....	.....
Total	2,698	1,886,165	3	353
Public domain and acquired lands				
Alabama	82	33,928	1	35
Arizona	26	33,425	.....	.....
Arkansas	82	48,616	.....	.....
California	437	204,349	.....	.....
Colorado	3,975	3,548,743	27	38,529
Florida	42	41,633	.....	.....
Idaho	15	34,801	.....	.....
Kansas	41	8,785	.....	.....
Kentucky	26	21,126	.....	.....
Louisiana	233	74,378	.....	.....
Maryland	1	198	.....	.....
Michigan	184	105,519	.....	.....
Mississippi	608	366,038	1	180
Montana	1,675	1,407,983	.....	.....
Nebraska	52	18,986	.....	.....
Nevada	919	2,437,780	1	640
New Mexico	3,370	2,053,305	1	1,112
North Dakota	800	569,817	.....	.....
Ohio	6	3,176	.....	.....
Oklahoma	439	146,219	.....	.....
Oregon	9	7,911	.....	.....
South Dakota	143	146,161	.....	.....
Tennessee	1	307	.....	.....
Texas	158	108,103	.....	.....
Utah	2,210	2,592,887	.....	.....
Virginia	35	56,131	.....	.....
Washington	1	40	.....	.....
West Virginia	65	117,733	.....	.....
Wyoming	11,868	7,514,422	2	2,091
Total Pre-Reform Act simultaneous leases	27,503	21,702,510	33	42,567
Future interest leases Acquired lands				
Colorado	14	3,747	.....	.....
Kansas	2	400	.....	.....
Louisiana	5	15,048	.....	.....
Michigan	7	6,701	.....	.....
Mississippi	1	395		
New Mexico	19	41,611		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Oklahoma	4	1,000		

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**TABLE 41.—Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
 Fiscal Year 1992 - continued**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Texas.....	1	544		
Utah.....	3	3,786		
West Virginia.....	2	4,269		
Wyoming.....	5	1,151		
Total future interest leases.....	68	79,762		
Total Pre-Reform Act noncompetitive leases.....	41,610	31,678,851	71	96,440
Reform Act^b				
Public domain				
Alabama.....	3	121		
Arizona.....	31	56,452	20	36,331
Arkansas.....	106	89,532	13	3,259
California.....	113	66,477	15	5,862
Colorado.....	681	700,597	88	103,772
Idaho.....	2	480	2	480
Kansas.....	5	780	3	120
Kentucky.....	1	1,825	1	1,825
Louisiana.....	1	1,305	1	1,305
Michigan.....	29	13,848	1	600
Mississippi.....	1	644		
Montana.....	282	229,634	20	7,708
Nebraska.....	4	557		
Nevada.....	1,128	2,130,223	332	713,370
New Mexico.....	554	530,653	126	99,731
North Dakota.....	32	9,640	7	4,609
Oklahoma.....	10	2,960	1	40
Oregon.....	13	48,050		
South Dakota.....	54	84,748	19	31,698
Utah.....	1,136	1,590,376	267	396,646
Washington.....	1	73		
Wyoming.....	4,250	3,911,354	686	447,360
Total.....	8,437	9,468,309	1,602	1,854,796
Acquired lands				
Alabama.....	97	57,325	4	4,366
Arkansas.....	194	130,724	24	6,158
California.....	5	1,261		
Colorado.....	29	13,935	1	40
Florida.....	15	7,922	4	1,020
Illinois.....	2	20		
Kansas.....	1	80	1	80
Kentucky.....	3	5,721	3	5,721
Louisiana.....	142	67,916	50	24,714
Michigan.....	199	56,400	54	10,424
Mississippi.....	139	62,184	35	11,451
Montana.....	44	37,484	1	560
Nebraska.....	1	2,000		
New Mexico.....	1	772		
North Dakota.....	27	17,488	13	13,667
Oklahoma.....	15	10,665	1	3,695
Ohio.....	10	6,703	3	6,069
Pennsylvania.....	3	781		
South Dakota.....	10	3,499	2	630
Texas.....	29	11,472	8	1,912
Utah.....	4	637	1	78
Virginia.....	1	790		
Washington.....	2	70		
Wyoming.....	49	20,076	2	1,981
Total.....	1,022	515,905	207	92,786
Public domain and acquired lands				
Alabama.....	100	57,446	4	4,366
Arizona.....	31	58,452	20	36,331
Arkansas.....	300	220,256	37	9,417
California.....	118	67,738	15	5,862
Colorado.....	710	714,532	89	103,812

**TABLE 41.—Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
Fiscal Year 1992 - concluded**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Florida	15	7,922	4	1,020
Idaho	2	480	2	480
Illinois	2	20		
Kansas	6	840	4	200
Kentucky	4	7,546	4	7,546
Louisiana	143	69,221	51	26,019
Michigan	226	70,246	55	11,024
Mississippi	140	62,808	35	11,451
Montana	326	267,118	21	8,268
Nebraska	5	2,557		
Nevada	1,126	2,130,223	332	713,370
New Mexico	555	531,425	126	99,731
North Dakota	59	27,128	20	18,356
Ohio	10	6,703	3	6,069
Oklahoma	25	13,625	2	3,735
Oregon	13	48,050		
Pennsylvania	3	761		
South Dakota	64	68,247	21	32,528
Texas	29	11,472	8	1,912
Utah	1,140	1,591,013	268	396,724
Virginia	1	790		
Washington	3	143		
Wyoming	4,299	3,931,430	688	449,341
Total	9,459	9,984,214	1,809	1,947,582
Future Interest				
Acquired lands				
Texas	3	835		
Total	3	835		
Total Reform Act noncompetitive leases	9,462	9,985,049	1,809	1,947,582
Total oil and gas noncompetitive leases	51,272	41,663,900	1,880	2,044,022
Geothermal				
California	26	28,161		
New Mexico	6	12,211		
Nevada	159	269,194	25	47,612
Oregon	126	170,891	7	5,405
Utah	30	59,473	2	2,884
Total geothermal leases	349	539,950	34	56,101
Grand Total all noncompetitive leases	51,621	42,203,850	1,914	2,100,123

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

^bLeases issued prior the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

^cLeases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

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TABLE 42.—Other oil and gas leasing actions, Fiscal Year 1992

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Private leases^b				
Acquired				
Arizona	2	1,509	.....	.....
Arkansas	2	87	.....	.....
Colorado	1	11	1	11
Indiana	4	415	.....	.....
Kansas	4	1,481	.....	.....
Kentucky	43	9,487	.....	.....
Louisiana	2	48	.....	.....
Michigan	3	110	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	210	.....	.....
New York	1	158	.....	.....
Ohio	84	5,288	8	507
Pennsylvania	85	8,480	.....	.....
Tennessee	8	3,307	.....	.....
Texas	2	2,012	.....	.....
West Virginia	200	70,621	.....	.....
Total	402	161,204	7	518
Exchange leases^c				
Public domain				
California	68	12,088	.....	.....
Colorado	18	9,421	.....	.....
Kansas	20	17,387	.....	.....
Montana	95	27,851	.....	.....
New Mexico	279	118,992	.....	.....
North Dakota	9	4,226	.....	.....
Utah	1	580	.....	.....
Wyoming	80	18,102	.....	.....
Total	570	208,625	.....	.....
Renewal leases^d				
Public domain				
California	80	14,860	.....	.....
Colorado	130	112,652	.....	.....
Montana	118	40,287	3	2,297
New Mexico	417	102,706	53	19,882
North Dakota	9	8,982	.....	.....
Oklahoma	6	248	.....	.....
Utah	2	180	.....	.....
Wyoming	161	39,368	9	5,279
Total	923	319,263	65	27,458
Oil and Gas Special Act - Rights-of-Way of 1930^e				
Public domain				
Colorado	47	4,861	4	449
Montana	5	56	.....	.....
Nebraska	2	74	.....	.....
New Mexico	3	705	.....	.....
North Dakota	8	386	.....	.....
Wyoming	27	1,339	.....	.....
Total	90	7,421	4	449
Total other oil and gas leases	1,995	636,513	76	28,425

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

^bAn existent oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal Government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

^cA lease issued prior to August 8, 1948 for a term of 20-years or renewal thereof, or a lease which issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.

^dA lease issued for a term of 20-years or any renewal thereof. May be renewed for a new 20-year lease.

^eA lease issued under the Act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.

**TABLE 43.—New oil and gas well drilling activities on Federal land,
Fiscal Year 1992**

Geographic State	APDs approved*	New holes started	Producible completions	Plugged and abandoned
Alabama	1	2	38	2
Arkansas	11	6	295	1
California	108	39	54	2
Colorado	127	83	77	20
Florida			7	
Illinois	4	2	1	
Kansas	12	10	11	2
Kentucky	14	5	153	
Louisiana	6		449	
Michigan	2	2	1	1
Mississippi	4	8	218	5
Montana	52	46	40	7
Nebraska	1	1	1	
Nevada	30	24	6	19
New Mexico	782	402	458	29
New York		1	1	
North Carolina		1	3	
North Dakota	28	25	24	1
Ohio	15	14	9	
Oklahoma	15	21	17	3
South Dakota		5	2	5
Tennessee			12	
Texas	25	8	5	1
Utah	276	200	121	7
Virginia	4	2	22	
West Virginia			2	
Wyoming	430	307	186	96
Total	1,947	1,214	2,213	201

*Applications for permit to drill (APDs) are handled by administrative offices (e.g., the Eastern States Office), while the starts, completions, and abandonments shown in the three columns following are portrayed by geographic State (e.g., Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, etc.). Figures in APDs approved column are furnished by the State Offices. Figures in the three right-hand columns are from the Quarterly Reports.

Source: Bureau of Land Management Fiscal Year 1992 Quarterly Fluid Mineral Reports.

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TABLE 44.—Continuing oil and gas activities on Federal land, Fiscal Year 1992

Geographic State	Number of units in effect	Number of producing and service holes	Number of producing and service completions
Alabama		37	37
Alaska	9	132	185
Arizona			1
Arkansas	1	214	297
California	6	5,933	5,933
Colorado	101	3,641	3,691
Florida		7	7
Illinois		6	6
Kansas		162	229
Kentucky		77	148
Louisiana		311	449
Maryland		9	9
Michigan		52	52
Mississippi		146	217
Montana	17	3,042	3,409
Nebraska		30	31
Nevada	12	84	84
New Mexico	97	22,234	23,746
New York		3	3
North Dakota	9	646	653
Ohio		163	163
Oklahoma		284	302
Pennsylvania		83	83
South Dakota		182	186
Tennessee		12	12
Texas	1	128	158
Utah	98	2,135	2,135
Virginia		19	20
West Virginia		211	211
Wyoming	287	12,943	13,883
Total	638	52,926	56,320

Source: Bureau of Land Management Case Recordation System and Fiscal Year 1992 Quarterly Fluid Mineral Reports.

TABLE 45.—Oil and gas leases on Federal lands in producing status as of September 30, 1992

Geographic State	Number of producible leases ^a	Number of acres in producing status
Alabama	18	3,652
Alaska	34	61,985
Arkansas	171	85,391
California	331	77,308
Colorado	1,979	1,363,258
Florida	3	5,778
Illinois	3	753
Kansas	488	109,829
Kentucky	47	24,288
Louisiana	96	37,141
Maryland	4	4,737
Michigan	38	23,461
Mississippi	88	42,616
Montana	1,274	667,439
Nebraska	18	5,639
Nevada	36	15,687
New Mexico	5,944	3,440,285
New York	3	902
North Dakota	477	345,899
Ohio	70	8,692
Oklahoma	760	120,020
Pennsylvania	70	9,018
South Dakota	68	39,059
Tennessee	7	3,111
Texas	143	51,275
Utah	1,038	771,191
Virginia	8	4,671
West Virginia	232	106,162
Wyoming	5,590	2,674,625
Total	19,036	10,123,892

^aIncludes both producing and producible leases with either actual and allocated production.

Source: Bureau of Land Management Case Recordation System.

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**TABLE 46.—Coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications,
fiscal year 1992**

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
Alabama	12	9,974			
Colorado	53	47,036	1	1,320	\$698,006
Kentucky	2	1,921			
Montana	19	33,947			
New Mexico	8	19,407	2	4,565	2,372,000
North Dakota	15	12,047			
Oklahoma	7	5,655			
Utah	108	124,950			
Washington	1	241			
Wyoming	57	106,684			
Total	282	361,862	3	5,885	3,070,006
Acquired					
Alabama	4	7,760	1	6,440	644,000
Kentucky	4	2,516	1	99	9,900
New Mexico	1	120			
Pennsylvania	2	81			
West Virginia	1	20			
Wyoming	2	439			
Total	14	10,936	2	6,539	653,900
Public domain and acquired					
Alabama	16	17,734	1	6,440	644,000
Colorado	53	47,036	1	1,320	698,006
Kentucky	6	4,437	1	99	9,900
Montana	19	33,947			
New Mexico	9	19,527	2	4,565	2,372,000
North Dakota	15	12,047			
Oklahoma	7	5,655			
Pennsylvania	2	81			
Utah	108	124,950			
Washington	1	241			
West Virginia	1	20			
Wyoming	59	107,123			
Total	296	372,798	5	12,424	3,723,906
Exchange leases					
Public domain					
Montana	2	10,426			
Wyoming	5	4,695			
Total	7	15,121			
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
Montana	1	1,841			
Oklahoma	3	2,353			
Wyoming	3	442			
Total	7	4,636			
Acquired					
Kentucky	3	900			
Oklahoma	4	163			
Total	7	1,063			
Public domain and acquired					
Kentucky	3	900			
Montana	1	1,841			
Oklahoma	7	2,516			
Wyoming	3	442			
Total	14				

TABLE 46.—Coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications,
fiscal year 1992 - continued

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
Alaska	2	3,160	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	40	72,596	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1	80	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	17	24,262	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	11	23,641	.....	.....	.....
Utah	66	128,297	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	280	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	23	47,404	.....	.....	.....
Total	161	299,720	.....	.....	.....
Acquired					
Kentucky	1	1,282	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1,282	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired					
Alaska	2	3,160	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	40	72,596	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1	1,282	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1	80	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	17	24,262	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	11	23,641	.....	.....	.....
Utah	66	128,297	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	280	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	23	47,404	.....	.....	.....
Total	162	301,002	.....	.....	.....
Total coal leases	479	694,620	5	12,424	3,723,906
Expiration licenses					
Public domain					
Colorado	7	19,763	3	4,356	.....
North Dakota	2	2,293	2	2,293	.....
Utah	2	4,798	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	5	15,709	1	450	.....
Total	16	42,563	6	7,099	.....
License to mine					
Public domain					
Montana	1	20	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	26	.....	.....	.....
Acquired					
North Dakota	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired					
Montana	1	20	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	3	6	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	36	.....	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
Alaska	2	5,120	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	3	6,222			
New Mexico	25	71,011			
Utah	11	38,909			
Wyoming	11	36,477			
Total	52	157,739			

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**TABLE 46.—Coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications,
fiscal year 1992 - concluded**

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Right-of-way and temporary use permit					
Public domain					
Utah	1	640	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	640	.....	.....	.....

^aIncludes new leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

Source: Solid Leasable Minerals System (SLMS) data base.

TABLE 47.—*Approved coal logical mining units (LMU), fiscal year 1992*

Geographic State	Number of LMUs	Numbr of Federal leases	Total LMU acreage	Federal lease acreage
Alabama	1	3	2,350	1,820
Colorado	8	33	50,404	34,391
Montana	1	5	6,241	5,561
North Dakota	2	4	4,198	4,198
New Mexico	2	7	36,566	14,931
Oklahoma	2	9	12,257	12,257
Utah	4	29	34,983	27,273
Wyoming	15	50	95,099	73,337
Total	35	140	242,116	173,768

Note.—Logical Mining Unit (LMU) refers to an area of land on which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

TABLE 48.—Other energy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New leasing actions during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
COMBINED HYDROCARBON				
Combined hydrocarbon leases				
Public domain				
Utah	17	32,636	.....	.....
Total	17	32,636	.....	.....
GILSONITE				
Competitive leases				
Public domain				
Utah	11	3,135	.....	.....
Total	11	3,135	.....	.....
OIL SHALE				
Competitive leases				
Public domain				
Colorado	2	10,184	.....	.....
Total	2	10,184	.....	.....
URANIUM				
Noncompetitive leases				
Acquired				
Wyoming ^b	1	2,560	.....	.....
Total	1	2,560	.....	.....

^aIncludes new leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

^bUranium noncompetitive lease expired on March 31, 1990. However, abandonment work remained to be completed on the lands. The case was not closed as of September 30, 1992.

Note.—No new leasing actions occurred during fiscal year 1992.

Source: Solid Leasable Minerals System (SLMS) data base.

TABLE 49.—Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New Leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
LEAD AND ZINC					
Preference right leases					
Acquired					
Missouri	35	33,505			
Total	35	33,505			
Preference right lease applications					
Acquired					
Missouri	4	8,502			
Total	4	8,502			
Prospecting permits					
Acquired					
Missouri	5	6,054			
Total	5	6,054			
PHOSPHATE					
Exploration licenses					
Public domain					
Idaho	2	4,619	2	4,619	
Total	2	4,619	2	4,619	
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
Florida	5	923			
Idaho	48	28,492			
Montana	9	7,083			
Utah	2	3,614			
Wyoming	1	189			
Total	65	40,301			
Acquired					
Florida	3	200			
Total	3	200			
Public domain and acquired					
Florida	8	1,123			
Idaho	48	28,492			
Montana	9	7,083			
Utah	2	3,614			
Wyoming	1	189			
Total	68	40,501			
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
Idaho	12	8,248			
Montana	6	2,913			
Utah	5	5,053			
Total	23	16,214			
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
California	1	1,608			
Idaho	30	10,122			
Montana	6	3,201			
Utah	3	7,472			
Wyoming	1	2,008			
Total	41	24,411			

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TABLE 49.—Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New Leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Acquired					
Florida	1	225			
Total	1	225			
Public domain and acquired					
California	1	1,608			
Florida	1	225			
Idaho	30	10,122			
Montana	6	3,201			
Utah	3	7,472			
Wyoming	1	2,008			
Total	42	24,636			
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
Idaho	2	1,195			
Total	2	1,195			
Prospecting permits					
Public domain					
Idaho	8	2,520			
Total	8	2,520			
Row/temporary use permit					
Public domain					
Idaho	5	270			
Total	5	270			
POTASSIUM					
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
New Mexico	6	8,680			
Utah	12	26,340			
Total	18	35,020			
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
New Mexico	107	131,978			
Total	107	131,978			
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
California	7	8,954			
New Mexico	6	5,606			
Utah	52	108,563			
Total	65	123,123			
Acquired					
Utah	17	43,282			
Total	17	43,282			
Public domain and acquired					
California	7	8,954			
New Mexico	6	5,606			
Utah	69	151,845			
Total	82	166,405			

TABLE 49.—Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New Leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
Colorado	1	1,667			
Total	1	1,667			
Prospecting permits					
Public domain					
Colorado	1	2,240			
Nevada	17	33,067	17	33,067	
Total	18	35,307	17	33,067	
SODIUM					
Exploration licenses					
Public domain					
Wyoming	1	8,624	1	8,624	
Total	1	8,624	1	8,624	
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
California	7	3,686			
Wyoming	32	42,483			
Total	39	46,349			
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
California	1	40			
Total	1	40			
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
California	27	25,502			
Colorado	8	14,332	3	7,152	
Nevada	3	6,918			
New Mexico	4	1,242			
Wyoming	24	38,140			
Total	66	86,134	3	7,152	
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
Nevada	6	11,913			
Wyoming	2	4,706			
Total	8	16,619			
Prospecting permits					
Public domain					
Arizona	1	2,552	1	2,552	
California	1	2,449			
Nevada	2	3,590	2	3,590	
Oregon	1	2,560			
Total	5	11,151	3	6,142	
Row/temporary use permit					
Public domain					
California	3	120			
Colorado	1	5,044			
Total	4	5,164			

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TABLE 49.—Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New Leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
ALL OTHER NONENERGY MINERALS^b					
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
California	1	80			
Oklahoma	1	520			
Total	2	600			
Acquired					
Arkansas	1	80			
Idaho	2	107			
Oklahoma	1	439			
Wyoming	2	560			
Total	6	1,186			
Public domain and acquired					
Arkansas	1	80			
California	1	80			
Idaho	2	107			
Oklahoma	2	959			
Wyoming	2	560			
Total	8	1,786			
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
Nevada	4	1,580			
Oklahoma	1	160			
Total	5	1,740			
Acquired					
Illinois	1	10			
Total	1	10			
Public domain and acquired					
Illinois	1	10			
Nevada	4	1,580			
Oklahoma	1	160			
Total	6	1,750			
Preference right leases					
Acquired					
Alabama	1	40			
Arkansas	9	717			
Georgia	1	218			
Idaho	1	241			
Illinois	4	2,554			
Minnesota	5	5,524			
Missouri	2	480			
North Carolina	1	158			
Virginia	1	355			
Total	25	10,287			
Preference right lease applications					
Acquired					
Wisconsin	1	480			
Total	1	480			

TABLE 49.—Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1992 ^a		New Leasing actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus bids
Prospecting permits					
Public domain					
Idaho	1	80			
Total	1	80			
Acquired					
Arkansas	4	9,827			
California	2	1,823			
Colorado	1	320			
Idaho	2	1,000	1	960	
Illinois	4	1,005			
Minnesota	7	3,179	2	320	
Mississippi	1	1,190			
North Carolina	4	4,575			
South Carolina	5	21,930	4	19,863	
Tennessee	2	1,759			
Utah	3	6,550			
Washington	1	160			
Wisconsin	37	27,565	5	4,406	
Total	73	80,883	12	25,549	
Public domain and acquired					
Arkansas	4	9,827			
California	2	1,823			
Colorado	1	320			
Idaho	3	1,080	1	960	
Illinois	4	1,005			
Minnesota	7	3,179	2	320	
Mississippi	1	1,190			
North Carolina	4	4,575			
South Carolina	5	21,930	4	19,863	
Tennessee	2	1,759			
Utah	3	6,550			
Washington	1	160			
Wisconsin	37	27,565	5	4,406	
Total	74	80,963	12	25,549	
Row/temporary use permits					
Acquired					
New York	1	178			
Total	1	178			

^aIncludes new leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

^bIncludes amethyst, asphalt, barite, bentonite, clay, copper, fluorospar, garnet, gold metal, hardrock, iron concentrate, iron ore, limestone, olivine, platinum, quartz, quartz crystals, sand/gravel (cu yds), silica sand, titanium, tripoli, wavelite, and other minerals.

Source: Solid Leasable Minerals System (SLMS) data base.

TABLE 50.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1992

Method by Administrative State	Material ^b	Contract sales/use permits this year			Production this year ^a		
		Number	Quantity ^c	Value	Number	Quantity ^c	Value
Non-exclusive sales							
Arizona	Sand and gravel	49	6,021.25	\$3,612.75	36	5,888.00	\$3,531.00
	Stone	32	1,360.90	441.09	1	3.73	9.75
	State total	81	7,382.15	4,053.84	37	5,888.73	3,540.75
California	Sand and gravel	5	842.50	294.87	5	842.50	294.87
	Soil - other	5	2,250.00	630.00	5	2,250.00	630.00
	Stone	2	4.59	80.00	4	5.04	83.11
	State total	12	3,097.09	1,004.87	14	3,097.54	1,007.98
Colorado	Sand and gravel	1	100.00	60.00	1	100.00	60.00
	Stone	85	2,677.76	3,378.54	13	4,714.04	3,871.50
	State total	86	2,777.76	3,438.54	14	4,814.04	3,931.50
Idaho	Clay-	1	50,000.00	25,000.00	6	1,833.33	916.66
	Pumice	2	319.37	72.36	14	882.48	841.59
	Sand and gravel	13	3,678.55	1,327.05	21	2,372.01	600.09
	Soil - other	18	3,087.29	850.84	18	3,087.29	850.84
	Stone	15	18,063.36	106,462.84	80	1,586.80	4,943.95
	State total	49	75,148.57	133,713.09	139	9,761.91	8,153.13
Montana ^d	Sand and gravel	5	2,350.00	9,308.75	5	2,350.00	9,308.75
	Stone	12	1,227.63	5,081.12	5	1,227.49	5,080.00
	State total	17	3,577.63	14,389.87	10	3,577.49	14,388.75
Nevada	Sand and gravel	418	1,007,141.30	1,057,236.81	418	1,006,840.64	1,057,011.32
	Soil - other	31	3,356.00	1,264.70	31	18,356.00	6,514.70
	Stone	13	1,869.52	1,254.88	13	1,869.52	1,254.88
	State total	462	1,012,366.82	1,059,756.39	462	1,027,066.16	1,064,780.90
New Mexico ⁵	Calcium	161	95,345.37	119,117.96	191	102,943.60	128,185.62
	Pumice	19	1,136.75	2,106.97	19	647.42	1,180.97
	Sand and gravel	102	16,801.64	6,675.17	102	20,724.93	8,380.89
	Soil - other	15	789.41	245.20	15	804.00	245.20
	Stone	227	7,340.94	19,109.44	230	7,532.62	18,908.37
	State total	524	121,414.11	147,254.74	557	132,652.57	156,901.05
Oregon ¹	Clay	20	3,615.00	3,615.00	21	3,745.00	3,745.00
	Sand and gravel	5	205.00	121.50	5	205.00	121.50
	Stone	16	191.11	242.50	19	875.71	837.92
	State total	41	4,011.11	3,979.00	45	4,825.71	4,704.42

TABLE 50.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Method by Administrative State	Material ^a	Contract sales/use permits this year			Production this year ^a		
		Number	Quantity ^c	Value	Number	Quantity ^c	Value
Utah	Clay	1	3,300.00	4,950.00	.....	.....	.....
	Pumice	10	1,302,148.97	426,512.30	10	4,586.18	1,555.80
	Sand and gravel	97	2,783,949.68	1,470,854.17	105	151,429.25	78,988.05
	Soil - other	5	100,320.00	15,105.00	7	100,320.42	15,105.63
	Stone	87	383.76	1,855.84	77	383.13	1,852.90
	State total	200	4,190,102.41	1,919,277.31	199	256,718.98	97,502.18
Wyoming ^d	Sand and gravel	23	14,105.73	8,555.47	42	19,132.73	10,533.42
	Stone	24	362.88	2,106.18	29	398.48	2,150.53
	State total	47	14,468.59	10,661.65	71	19,499.21	12,683.95
Total non-exclusive sales .....	.....	1,519	5,434,346.24	3,297,529.30	1,548	1,467,909.34	1,367,594.61
Exclusive sales							
Arizona	Sand and gravel	4	116,025.84	57,436.80	5	32,087.30	19,252.20
	Soil - other	2	7,747.70	3,282.00	1	6,154.25	2,607.00
	Stone	4	10,086.25	5,424.65	21	84,394.99	35,451.40
	State total	10	133,859.79	66,143.45	27	122,636.54	57,310.60
California	Sand and gravel	4	25,105.65	12,254.64	8	22,479.10	10,527.74
	Stone	2	989.40	860.50	16	2,801.01	2,116.67
	State total	6	26,095.05	13,115.14	24	25,280.11	12,644.41
Colorado	Clay	4	2,518.46	1,344.80	2	2,397.12	1,280.00
	Sand and gravel	5	6,552.63	4,597.50	10	13,621.28	7,981.20
	Stone	3	19,548.11	7,817.00	5	11,719.61	4,487.28
	State total	12	30,619.20	13,759.30	17	27,738.01	13,748.48
Idaho	Pumice	1	30.53	120.00	1	30.53	120.00
	Sand and gravel	11	88,300.00	25,275.00	9	12,796.00	3,799.00
	Stone	2	51.73	453.75	3	33,604.17	20,875.49
	State total	14	88,382.26	25,848.75	13	46,430.70	24,794.49
Montana ^d	Sand and gravel .....	.....	.....	.....	7	18,979.30	6,912.25
	State total .....	.....	.....	.....	7	18,979.30	6,912.25
Nevada	Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	1	10,000.00	1,100.00
	Sand and gravel	37	113,143.66	46,801.76	37	109,974.21	48,593.39
	Soil other	7	301,750.00	63,687.50	8	262,819.00	55,511.99
	Stone	8	1,632.17	1,906.25	8	1,632.17	1,906.25
	State total	52	416,525.83	112,395.51	54	384,425.38	105,111.63

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TABLE 50.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Method by Administrative State	Material ^b	Contract sales/use permits this year			Production this year ^a		
		Number	Quantity ^c	Value	Number	Quantity ^c	Value
New Mexico ^a	Calcium	57	38,961.20	48,512.79	65	44,880.91	55,588.56
	Clay	1	1,670.00	33,182.90	9	3,487.13	930.99
	Pumice	9	29,404.61	87,800.11	75	127,684.58	203,969.63
	Sand and gravel	18	171,192.48	249,080.14	123	120,633.74	174,919.00
	Soil - other	16	38,280.33	16,632.07	46	23,196.35	8,888.54
	Stone	27	202.61	423.19	36	251.63	873.00
	State total	128	279,711.21	435,631.20	354	320,136.34	445,189.72
Oregon ^f	Sand and gravel	3	720.00	360.00	4	2,120.00	1,060.00
	Stone	8	17,814.01	10,117.50	6	17,505.85	8,787.50
	State total	11	18,534.01	10,477.50	10	19,625.85	9,847.50
Utah	Clay	3	194.91	60.00	2	1,334.00	338.50
	Sand and gravel	7	66,650.00	25,449.00	9	20,515.56	103,934.31
	Stone	6	1,064.34	570.00	2	3.29	12.50
	State total	16	67,909.25	26,079.00	13	21,852.85	104,285.31
Wyoming ^g	Calcium				13	24,313.32	10,377.86
	Sand and gravel	26	56,127.12	27,271.87	44	131,251.26	47,820.81
	Stone	6	285,595.70	189,777.60	15	57,922.40	98,627.07
	State total	32	341,722.82	217,049.47	72	213,486.98	96,825.74
	Total exclusive sales	281	1,403,359.42	920,499.32	591	1,200,592.06	876,650.11
Free-use permits							
Arizona	Sand and gravel	2	26,809.00	22,497.20	6	19,000.00	9,440.00
	Soil - other	1	200.00	60.00	3		
	Stone	1	6,296.00	3,336.88			
	State total	4	35,305.00	25,894.08	9	19,000.00	9,440.00
California	Sand and gravel	3	110,000.00	93,500.00	16	30,555.30	11,285.78
	Stone	1	2,674.50	1,250.00	1	11.49	4.60
	State total	4	112,674.50	94,750.00	17	30,566.79	11,290.38
Colorado	Sand and gravel	5	157,815.00	80,640.00	14	268,591.00	121,756.00
	Soil - other	2	455,000.00	141,900.00			
	Stone	7	31,529.59	24,611.67	15	60,996.92	35,184.00
	State total	14	644,344.59	247,151.67	29	349,587.92	156,940.00

TABLE 50.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Method by Administrative State	Material ^P	Contract sales/use permits this year			Production this year ^Q		
		Number	Quantity ^c	Value	Number	Quantity ^c	Value
Idaho	Pumice	2	40,300.00	14,105.00	15	13,483.00	18,876.20
	Sand and gravel	19	2,213,200.00	658,550.00	187	277,909.21	71,295.77
	Soil - other	6	5,675.42	1,480.60	17	20,969.87	5,152.60
	Stone	5	586,574.90	129,650.00	8	40,774.64	8,191.70
	State total	32	2,845,750.32	803,785.60	227	353,136.72	103,516.27
Montana ^d	Sand and gravel	2	212,000.00	74,200.00	20	34,055.00	11,398.25
	Soil - other	1	650.00	227.50	.....	.....	.....
	Stone	4	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	.....
	State total	7	215,250.00	77,027.50	20	34,055.00	11,398.25
Nevada	Clay	1	120,000.00	42,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	Sand and gravel	47	1,703,810.00	402,451.00	65	1,839,785.40	419,920.43
	Soil - other	3	4,200.00	1,910.00	3	4,200.00	1,910.00
	Stone	3	17,500.00	7,750.00	2	15,000.00	7,250.00
	State total	54	1,845,510.00	454,111.00	70	1,858,985.40	429,080.43
New Mexico ^d	Calcium	20	328,872.00	399,182.80	45	300,879.00	359,809.05
	Pumice	1	15,267.00	1,500.00	1	15,267.00	1,500.00
	Sand and gravel	22	403,745.00	262,652.30	213	51,640.00	24,698.50
	Soil - other	7	511,710.00	153,513.00	72	3,369.00	1,010.70
	Stone	6	165,007.17	49,508.08	74	52,178.14	15,653.47
	State total	56	1,424,601.17	866,354.18	405	423,333.14	402,471.72
Oregon ^f	Sand and gravel	14	71,252.50	42,621.50	29	63,440.00	37,909.00
	Stone	4	7,655.87	5,525.00	3	1,563.72	1,360.00
	State total	18	78,908.37	48,146.50	32	65,003.72	39,269.00
Utah	Clay	8	490,451.40	177,340.00	8	4,173.00	3,001.55
	Sand and gravel	15	1,120,586.00	448,194.40	47	129,832.44	39,373.25
	Soil - other	5	108.40	6.28	9	10,559.00	1,583.85
	Stone	36	141,983.63	62,195.30	33	4,856.08	2,452.04
	State total	64	1,753,129.43	685,735.96	97	149,420.52	46,410.69

TABLE 50.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1992 - concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material ^b	Contract sales/use permits this year			Production this year ^a		
		Number	Quantity ^c	Value	Number	Quantity ^c	Value
Wyoming ^d	Sand and gravel	47	486,692.72	195,426.38	61	443,910.69	204,816.66
	Soil - other	3	60,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	Stone	5	16,477.62	8,960.00	4	1,186.57	657.49
	State total	55	563,170.34	219,386.38	65	445,097.26	205,474.15
Total free-use permits .....	.....	308	9,518,843.72	3,522,342.85	971	3,728,186.47	1,415,290.89
Grand Total .....	.....	2,108	16,356,549.38	7,740,371.47	3,110	6,396,680.87	3,659,535.61

^aValues include sale agreements and permits previously issued.^bData has been aggregated into eight standard material groups.^cThe Quantity columns include sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data has been converted automatically to cubic yards.^dIncludes North and South Dakota.^eIncludes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.^fIncludes Washington.^gIncludes Nebraska.

Note.—Materials were disposed of under the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367). Data was generated from the Bureau of Land Management's Mineral Material Disposal data base, using the Case Recordation system.

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TABLE 51.—Mineral patents issued, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Patents issued			Mining claims patented													
				Lode				Placer						Millsite			
	BLM	FS	NPS	BLM		FS		BLM		FS		NPS		BLM		FS	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	1		1					10	214			4	51				
California	3			3	62									203	939		
Colorado	1	3				6	121	2	140	1	20						
Idaho	2	1						6	100							1	5
Montane ^a	1	1		3	51	4	71										
Nevada	1			2	41												
New Mexico	1							1									
Oregon		1				1	21										
Wyoming ^b	11							70	1,372								
Total	21	6	1	8	154	11	213	69	1,826	1	20	4	51	203	939	1	5

^aIncludes North and South Dakota.^bIncludes Nebraska.

Note—BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FS = Forest Service; NPS = National Park Service. Compare "Patents issued" with the "Mineral" heading in Table 6, Applications, entries, selections, and patents. A mineral patent may include more than one mining claim.

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TABLE 52—Recordation of mining claims, Public Law 94-579, from October 21, 1976, through fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Claims accepted for recording			Claims administratively closed ^a			Claims patented			Unpatented claims of record	
	Total as of beginning of fiscal year	Total during fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year	Total as of beginning of fiscal year	Total during fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year	Total as of beginning of fiscal year	Total during fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year	Total as of beginning of fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year
Alaska	109,019	959	109,978	83,194	4,588	87,782	430	14	444	25,395	21,752
Arizona	316,227	7,907	324,134	197,640	16,859	214,499	140	.....	140	118,447	109,495
California	246,368	9,562	255,930	78,648	26,438	105,086	277	176	453	167,443	150,391
Colorado	239,980	2,521	242,501	165,355	19,591	184,946	577	14	591	74,048	56,964
Eastern States ^b	10,791	.....	10,791	3,051	171	3,222	.....	.....	.....	7,740	7,569
Idaho	163,070	4,716	167,786	85,894	21,248	107,142	149	1	150	77,027	60,494
Montana ^c	183,953	6,345	190,298	100,260	10,563	110,823	617	7	624	83,076	78,851
Nevada	610,054	30,498	640,552	184,625	55,535	240,160	758	2	760	424,671	399,632
New Mexico ^d	156,979	2,643	159,622	124,253	4,152	128,405	448	.....	448	32,278	30,769
Oregon ^e	127,191	7,270	134,461	97,069	11,070	108,139	63	.....	63	30,059	26,259
Utah	335,104	4,527	339,631	266,286	10,045	276,331	81	.....	81	68,737	63,219
Wyoming ^f	242,289	3,596	245,885	236,711	3,392	240,103	1,131	43	1,174	4,447	4,806
Total	2,741,025	80,544	2,821,569	1,622,986	183,652	1,806,638	4,671	257	4,928	1,113,368	1,010,003

^aClaims that were declared void either by abandonment of claim or operation of law after filing and recording, claims for which a relinquishment was filed, and those claims that were rejected because of a deficiency under 43 CFR 3833.1-2 that was not corrected within the time allowed.

^bIncludes all states bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.

^cIncludes North and South Dakota.

^dIncludes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

^eIncludes Washington.

^fIncludes Nebraska.

Source: Mining Claim Recordation automated system (except Alaska), Bureau of Land Management.

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TABLE 53.—*Notices and plans of mining operations filed with the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal years 1988 through 1992*

Administrative State	Notices reviewed ^a					Plans of Operations reviewed ^b				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alaska	147	163	140	152	128	61	83	63	83	66
Arizona	305	210	241	205	237	51	17	23	25	97
California	144	153	126	131	86	180	135	71	131	60
Colorado	62	65	40	54	71	7	5	4	7	3
Idaho	76	79	71	57	177	9	4	18	9	26
Montana	82	75	78	62	85	7	9	8	10	7
Nevada	793	994	1,075	914	843	120	195	217	148	156
New Mexico	46	47	34	22	37	3	1	2	2	4
Oregon	203	220	221	192	237	4	9	6	3	7
Utah	129	127	80	204	181	10	5	4	12	24
Wyoming	47	48	56	42	31	17	40	21	15	5
Total	2,034	2,181	2,162	2,035	2,113	469	503	437	445	455

^aNotices submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of 5 acres or less during any calendar year (43 CFR 3809.1-3).

^bPlans submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for operations in an area under wilderness review (43 CFR 3802.1-1) or in an area in which disturbance will exceed 5 acres during any calendar year (43 CFR 3809.1-3 and 1-4).

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Part III

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Public Land Surveys

At its maximum extent, the original public domain (excluding inland water areas) consisted of approximately 1.8 billion acres, or about 79 percent of the total land area of the continental United States (Table 1). More than 1.1 billion acres of this have been disposed of through homestead grants or sales, railroad grants, and other means (Table 2).

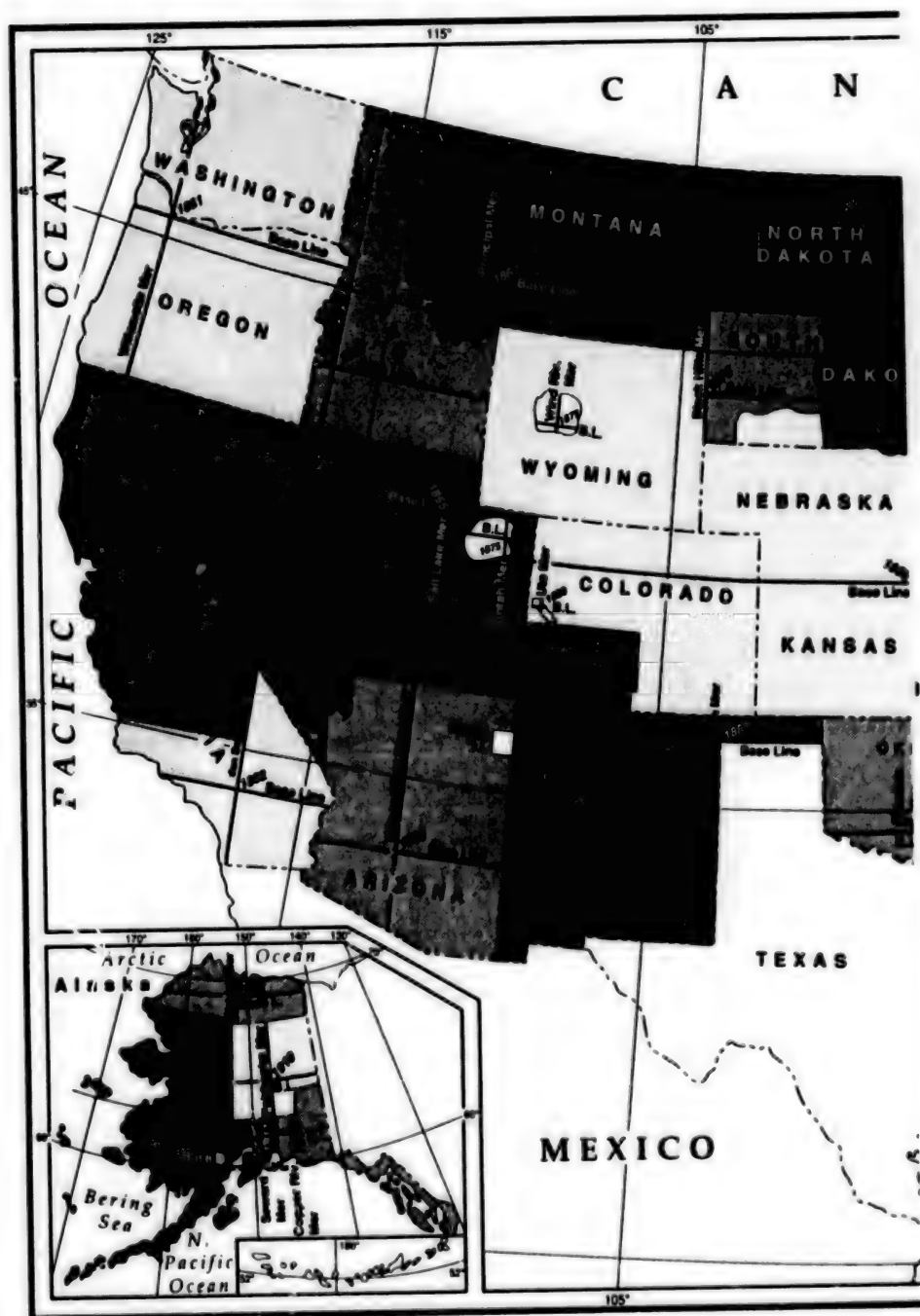
To properly develop and effectively manage these vast areas of public domain, public land surveys have been required. Surveys establish on-the-ground boundaries for public lands in units that can readily be identified and recorded in official field notes and plats. The Bureau maintains all of the federal survey records.

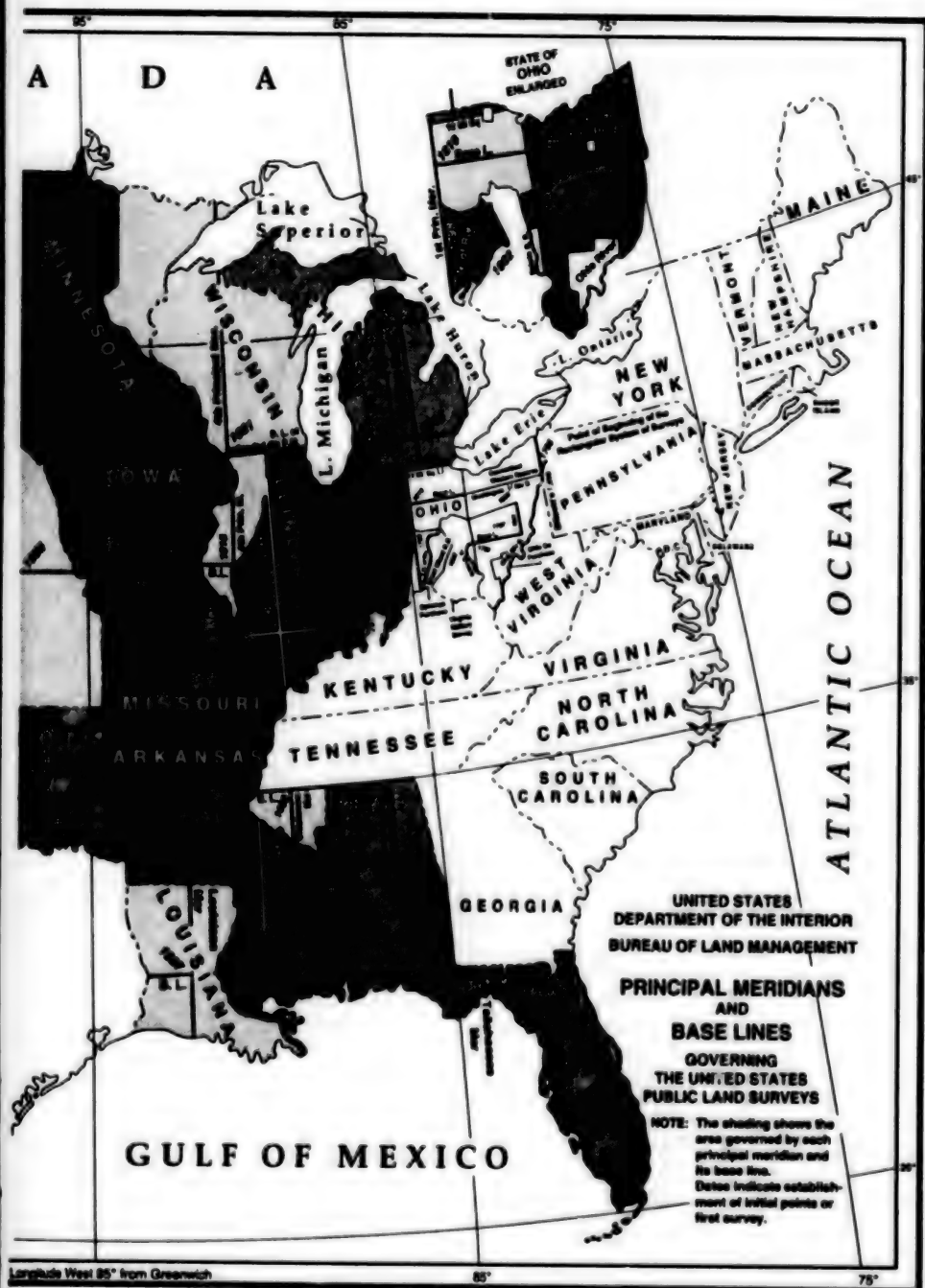
The rectangular system of surveys has now been extended over 1.4 billion acres of the original 1.8 billion-acre area. Of the 353 million acres of land remaining to be surveyed at the close of the fiscal year, approximately 75 percent are in Alaska (Table 54). The remaining unsurveyed land lies exclusively in 11 Western States; the largest unsurveyed area is located in Nevada, where approximately 19 million acres are unsurveyed.

About 29 percent of the area in the public land States, other than Alaska, is owned by the Federal Government. Many of these Government lands were surveyed over a century ago and were marked by wooden stakes or other nonpermanent materials that have since been obliterated by the elements or man-made developments. There is an urgent need for resurveys of over 50 million acres of land in this category in order to redefine the boundaries of lands administered by the Federal Government. During fiscal year 1992, over 796,000 acres were resurveyed (Table 55).

Numerous field investigations not measurable or reportable on a quantity basis were carried out in fiscal year 1992. These investigations are not shown in the tables but could lead to approved surveys later.

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS
Public Land Surveys





PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS
Public Land Surveys

TABLE 54.—*Surveyed and unsurveyed lands in the public land States,
fiscal year 1992*

Geographic State	Surveyed	Unsurveyed
	Acres	Acres
Alabama	32,544,640	.....
Alaska	101,675,639	263,657,481
Arizona	61,810,617	10,869,703
Arkansas	33,392,000	.....
California	91,056,799	9,124,861
Colorado	62,756,142	3,670,018
Florida	34,849,641	.....
Idaho	44,066,853	8,846,427
Illinois	35,760,019	.....
Indiana	23,180,960	.....
Iowa	35,867,520	.....
Kansas	52,515,840	.....
Louisiana	28,884,130	.....
Michigan	36,365,796	.....
Minnesota	50,745,288	.....
Mississippi	30,309,120	.....
Missouri	44,189,441	.....
Montana	63,543,503	9,642,524
Nebraska	48,974,080	.....
Nevada	51,106,326	19,222,632
New Mexico	73,806,842	3,833,479
North Dakota	44,339,200	.....
Ohio	25,251,597	.....
Oklahoma	44,151,056	.....
Oregon	58,803,676	2,770,084
South Dakota	46,611,857	.....
Utah	43,983,849	8,557,591
Washington	36,416,479	6,247,841
Wisconsin	34,860,101	.....
Wyoming	55,581,754	8,678,086
Total	1,450,184,769	353,120,747

Note—Acreage data does not include inland water.

TABLE 55.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Bureau of Land Management lands							
	Field accomplishments ^a			Office accomplishments ^b				
	Original surveys	Special Resurveys	Monuments surveys	Original set	Special surveys	Lines surveyed/Resurveys	surveys	resurveyed
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles
Alaska	110	172	1,184	4,372	1,549,649	.....	78,610	2,989
Arizona	56	126	.....	527	8,732	1,991	.....	120
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	9	161	.....	391	1,807	9,249	.....	213
Colorado .....	.....	364	.....	515	.....	40,852	.....	409
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	.....	167	.....	429	29	17,995	.....	200
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	2.5	192.5	.....	241	107	116,191	.....	493
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	132	155	.....	392	.....	39,203	.....	130
New Mexico .....	.....	166	.....	189	.....	10,980	.....	64
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	335	.....	409	.....	53,600	.....	335
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	4	303	.....	429	5,622	23,840	.....	222
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	12	.....	5	.....	1,900	.....	12
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.25	.....	.....	2
Wyoming .....	.....	499	1	.....	.....	163,533	.....	519
Total	313.5	2,654.5	1,165	7,899	1,563,785.25	479,334	78,610	5,708

TABLE 55.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Geographic State	U.S. Forest Service lands							
	Field accomplishments ^a			Office accomplishments ^b				
	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Monuments set	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Lines surveyed/resurveyed
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles
Alaska								
Arizona		9		56		1,195		21
Arkansas		96		45				58.5
California	1	194		467		9,905		89
Colorado		314		866		39,601		424
Florida		42		50				77.5
Idaho		47		110	10	5,793		95
Illinois								
Kansas		2,890		65				
Massachusetts								
Minnesota								
Missouri		52		114				
Montana		115		156		10,080		106
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Mexico		11		12		3,200		53
North Dakota								
Oklahoma								
Oregon		125		203		20,000		125
South Dakota		98		67				
Tennessee								
Texas								
Utah						3,200		39
Virginia								
Washington		3		2		500		3
Wisconsin								
Wyoming		125				880		13
Total	1	4,121		2,213	10	94,363		1,104

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TABLE 55.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Geographic State	Bureau of Indian Affairs lands							
	Field accomplishments ^a			Office accomplishments ^b				
	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Monuments set	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Lines surveyed/resurveyed
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Number	Acres	Acres		Miles
Alaska								
Arizona	376	110		676	129,347	132		464
Arkansas								
California		55		119		654		10
Colorado		211		782	16,959	5,236		237
Florida								
Idaho		118		347		13,334		176
Illinois								
Kansas								
Maine		20		19				
Maryland								
Massachusetts		10		15				
Minnesota		68		60				
Missouri								
Montana		92		141		1,486		26
Nebraska		34				1,811		12
Nevada	4	4		26		1,820		21
New Mexico		72		130	90,471	4,940		381
North Dakota		15		29				
Oklahoma		198		452		13,475		96
Oregon								
South Dakota		32		41		10,033		172
Tennessee								
Texas								
Utah		50		80		4,280		44
Virginia								
Washington		51		73		8,200		51
Wisconsin								29
Wyoming								
Total	382	1,138		2,970	236,777	65,501		1,722

TABLE 55.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Geographic State	Other lands							
	Field accomplishments ^a			Office accomplishments ^b				
	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Monuments set	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Lines surveyed/resurveyed
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles
Alaska								
Arizona ^c		108		348		23,040		25
Arkansas								
California ^d	18	33		74	1,075	3,794		49
Colorado ^e		109		440		3,587		53
Florida								
Idaho								
Illinois ^f		32.5		32				
Kansas								
Maine								
Maryland ^g		18.7		51				
Massachusetts								
Minnesota								
Missouri ^h		33		32				89
Montana ⁱ						3		1
Nebraska								
Nevada ^j	188	78		582	3,839	14,857		148
New Mexico ^k						5,440		28
North Dakota								
Oklahoma								
Oregon								
South Dakota ^l						96,640		342
Tennessee ^m								1.5
Texas ⁿ				12	30			263
Utah								
Virginia ^o		1.5		15				1.5
Washington ^p		65		53		10,400		65
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								
Total	208	478.7		1,839	4,944	157,581		1,088

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TABLE 55.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Geographic State	Grand Totals							
	Field accomplishments ^a			Office accomplishments ^b				
	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Monuments set	Original surveys	Resurveys	Special surveys	Lines surveyed/resurveyed
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles
Alaska	110	172	1,164	4,372	1,549,649	.....	76,610	2,989
Arizona	434	355	.....	1,607	136,079	26,358	.....	630
Arkansas .....	.....	98	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	58.5
California	28	443	.....	1,051	2,682	23,802	.....	361
Colorado .....	.....	998	.....	2,583	16,959	89,276	.....	1,123
Florida .....	.....	42	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	77.5
Idaho .....	.....	332	.....	886	39	37,122	.....	471
Illinois .....	.....	32.5	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	2,690	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine .....	.....	20	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	.....	18.7	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts .....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	68	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	85	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	89
Montana	2.5	399.5	.....	538	107	127,780	.....	626
Nebraska .....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	1,811	.....	12
Nevada	324	237	.....	1,000	3,839	55,780	.....	299
New Mexico .....	.....	249	.....	331	90,471	24,560	.....	526
North Dakota .....	.....	15	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	.....	196	.....	452	.....	13,475	.....	99
Oregon .....	.....	480	.....	612	.....	73,600	.....	460
South Dakota .....	.....	130	.....	108	.....	106,673	.....	514
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	12	30	.....	.....	263
Utah	4	353	.....	508	5,622	31,320	.....	305
Virginia .....	.....	1.5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1.5
Washington .....	.....	131	.....	133	.....	21,000	.....	131
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.25	.....	.....	31
Wyoming .....	.....	624	1	.....	.....	164,422	.....	532
Total	902.5	8,392.2	1,165	14,721	1,805,516.25	799,750	76,610	9,600

TABLE 55.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Geographic State	Plats accepted			Mineral surveys			
	Field surveys	Supplemental plats	Protraction diagrams approved	Number of surveys	Lode claims	Placer claims	Millsite claims
	Number	Number	Number				
Alaska.....	629	126	.....	12	8	59	8
Arizona.....	40	20	.....	2	30	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	90	16	.....	9	23	4	10
Colorado.....	87	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Florida.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	32	4	.....	5	26	.....	35
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	34	6	.....	5	34	1	.....
Nebraska.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	25	13	.....	26	326	36	1
New Mexico.....	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	66	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	30	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	16	3	8	6	82	1	60
Virginia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	10	7		2	18		
Wisconsin.....	4						
Wyoming.....	20	12					
Total.....	1,158	231	8	60	552	103	114

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TABLE 55.—*Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1992 - concluded*

^aThe accomplishments reported under Field accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.

^bThe accomplishments reported under Office accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.

^cNavaho-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission lands: Field—99 miles of resurveys, and 345 monuments set; Office—23,040 acres of resurveys, 25 miles of lines surveyed/resurveyed. Fish and Wildlife Service lands: Field—9 miles of resurveys, and 3 monuments set.

^dDepartment of the Army lands: Office—1,075 miles of original surveys, 1,860 miles of resurveys, and 26 miles of lines surveyed/resurveyed. National Park Service lands: Field—8 miles of resurveys, and 18 monuments set; Office—1,934 acres of resurveys, and 23 miles of lines surveyed/resurveyed. Goldfields Mining Corp. lands: Field—18 miles of original surveys, 25 miles of resurveys, and 56 monuments set.

^eBureau of Reclamation lands: Field—96 miles of resurveys, and 411 monuments set; Office—3,587 acres of resurveys, and 53 miles of lines surveyed/resurveyed. Contributed funds for Columbine Ranch land exchange between the Forest Service and Columbine Ranch: Field—13 miles of resurveys and 29 monuments set.

^fCorps of Engineers lands.

^gNational Park Service lands.

^hBureau of Reclamation lands.

ⁱDepartment of the Navy lands: Field—64 miles of original surveys, 3 miles of resurveys, and 152 monuments set; Office—656 acres of resurveys, and 7 miles of lines surveyed/resurveyed. Fish and Wildlife Service lands: Field—71 miles of original surveys, 9 miles of resurveys, and 162 monuments set; Office—3,639 acres of original surveys, and 49 miles of lines surveyed/resurveyed. Work performed for non-Federal entities: Field—53 miles of original surveys, 66 miles of resurveys, and 268 monuments set; Office—14,001 acres of resurveys, and 92 miles of lines surveyed/resurveyed.

^jA survey can include numerous claims.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Fire Protection

As a part of protecting the resources on public lands, the Bureau of Land Management, along with other Federal, State, and private agencies, provides fire protection. During fiscal year 1992, a total of 404,253 acres of Bureau-administered lands burned. About 19 percent of this total involved forest areas, with approximately 13,000 acres being classified as commercial forest land (Table 56). Damage to timber, watershed values, recreation areas and facilities, range and wildlife forage, and improvements amounted to about \$26 million for Bureau of Land Management lands. Lightning caused 67 percent of the fires.

In fiscal year 1992, the Bureau completed 41 emergency fire rehabilitation projects at a cost of \$4 million (Table 57). The Bureau also carried out 378 prescribed fire projects on 64,485.3 acres to benefit forestry, range, wildlife, hazard reduction, watershed, and other programs (Table 58).

TABLE 56.—Fires on, or threatening, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1992

Protection type by State	Fires suppressed		Causes		Area burned										Net resource value change ^a (in thousands of dollars)
	BLM	Non-BLM	Lightning	Other	Forest						Nonforest		Total area		
					Commercial		Noncommercial		Total		BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM	
					BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM					
Force account protection	Number	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Alaska	40	.....	35	5	.....	.....	16,086	.....	16,086	.....	856	.....	16,952	.....	.....
Arizona	186	10	117	61	4	.....	27	20	31	20	3,818	2,069	3,849	2,069	-2,376
California	217	113	90	240	35	71,480	7	576	42	72,056	6,003	11,534	6,045	83,590	-266
Colorado	484	21	465	40	14	5	1,106	660	1,122	665	361	14	1,483	669	-44
Idaho	206	95	121	180	10	.....	17,499	69,138	17,509	69,138	256,702	89,250	274,211	158,386	-17,501
Montana ^b	36	15	45	6	260	10	7,561	5,352	7,821	5,362	483	129	8,304	5,491	127
Nevada	390	32	329	93	212	.....	1,366	3	1,596	3	21,452	19,070	23,050	19,073	-1,655
New Mexico	50	1	26	25	46	39	3,756	.....	3,802	39	942	86	4,744	125	-6
Oregon ^c	329	86	345	70	646	1,972	1,934	195	2,580	2,167	18,545	23,146	21,125	25,315	-436
Utah	259	2	234	27	428	133	4,512	190	4,940	323	665	30	5,605	353	-65
Wyoming	83	1	64	20	553	.....	476	4	1,031	4	2,227	1,376	3,258	1,382	-114
Total force account protection	2,262	376	1,871	767	2,206	73,639	54,364	76,356	56,572	149,997	312,054	146,706	368,626	296,705	-22,356

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TABLE 56.—Fires on, or threatening, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1992 - concluded

Protection type by State	Fires suppressed		Causes		Area burned										Net resource value change ^a (in thousands of dollars)
	BLM	Non-BLM	Lightning	Other	Forest						Nonforest		Total area		
					Commercial		Noncommercial		Total		BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM	
					BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM					
Contract protection	Number	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Alaska	2	114	58	58	.....	34,353	987	59,628	987	93,981	4,710	24,736	5,697	118,717	.....
Arizona	5	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
California	86	44	58	74	8,075	18,947	865	4,808	8,940	23,755	4,334	11,797	13,274	35,552	-3,028
Colorado	6	7	7	6	1	5	3	.....	4	5	.....	20	4	25	.....
Idaho	14	49	34	29	137	4,142	2,128	27	2,265	4,169	7	41,063	2,272	45,232	-180
Montana ^b	37	41	58	22	.....	8,188	180	1,305	180	9,493	1,642	1,701	1,822	11,194	-25
Nevada	4	91	50	45	.....	20	.....	23	.....	43	2,245	3,652	2,245	3,695	-38
New Mexico	5	56	17	44	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	127	3	2,312	3	2,439	.....
Oregon ^c	222	14	146	90	4,634	13,160	241	9	4,875	13,169	4,414	15,776	9,289	28,945	-529
Utah	13	23	31	5	.....	1	1,017	1,524	1,017	1,525	2	8	1,019	1,533	.....
Wyoming	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Total contract protection	398	441	461	378	12,847	78,616	5,422	67,451	18,269	148,207	17,358	101,066	35,627	247,333	-3,800
Grand Total	2,660	817	2,332	1,145	15,055	152,455	59,786	143,809	74,841	298,264	329,412	247,774	404,253	544,038	-26,158

^aBLM lands only; denotes net resource change (thousands of dollars); includes damage to timber, watershed values, recreation areas and facilities, range and wildlife forage, and improvements.^bIncludes South Dakota.^cIncludes Washington.

Note.—Non-BLM includes other Federal lands and State, privately owned, and other non-Federal lands.

TABLE 57.—*Emergency fire rehabilitation projects, fiscal year 1992*

Administrative State	Number	Funding
California	1	\$52,700
Colorado	1	6,823
Idaho	27	3,504,295
Nevada	1	203,644
Oregon	5	80,900
Utah	6	153,202
Total	41	4,001,564

TABLE 58.—Prescribed fire projects, fiscal year 1992

Administrative State	Number of Projects	Acreage by program						Total
		Forestry	Range	Wildlife	Hazard Reduction	Watershed	Other	
Alaska	1	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Arizona	1	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	120
California	^a 12	.....	275	525	1,999.3	100	203	3,102.3
Colorado	27	93	1,870	3,141	.....	.....	1,000	6,104
Idaho	6 ^b	10	1,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,897
Montana	14	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	447
Nevada	6	.....	80	.....	30	.....	.....	110
New Mexico	19	.....	13,853	6,531	.....	3,700	.....	24,084
Oregon	264	7,564	880	50	1,325	1,216	591	11,606
Utah	12	.....	2,105	2,523	140	.....	.....	4,768
Wyoming	16	55	8,677	3,485	.....	.....	.....	12,197
Total	378	8,163	29,647	16,275	3,544.3	5,056	1,800	64,485.3

^aIncludes 3 projects approved by the Bureau of Land Management and conducted by the U.S. Forest Service or California Division of Forestry (1,100 acres for hazard reduction, 250 acres for wildlife, and 100 acres for watershed).

^bIncludes 2 projects approved by the Bureau of Land Management and conducted by the State of Idaho or U.S. Forest Service (100 acres for range, and 10 acres for forestry).

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Unauthorized Use

The Bureau of Land Management attempts to prevent or stop the unauthorized use of lands under its jurisdiction. The Bureau's policy is to take prompt and efficient action to discover and report unauthorized use, to investigate suspected incidents aggressively, and to recover full compensation.

During the 1992 fiscal year, unauthorized use collections totaled \$508,204.88 (Table 59). Of this amount, about 3 percent resulted from fire, 33 percent from mineral trespass, and 31 percent from timber trespass.

TABLE 59.—Unauthorized use collections, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Type of unauthorized use											
	Agriculture		Fire		Grazing		Vegetal material ^a		Mineral material		Occupancy	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Alaska											3	\$1,848.78
Arizona					17	\$11,023.00					1	78.00
California							2		4		5	
Colorado			1	\$14,962.68	14	2,180.55			8	\$139,708.58	1	2,500.00
Idaho	20	\$62,832.03							2	1,750.00	3	1,291.82
Montana	3	2,629.65			18	8,205.44					3	250.00
Nevada					57	18,387.78			2	268.00	1	375.00
New Mexico					28	4,672.96			10	12,153.83	2	817.63
Oregon:												
Eastern ^b and												
Washington	4	1,472.00			24	5,877.81			1	2,142.00		
Western ^c									3	90.00		
South Dakota												
Utah	1	200.00	1	312.50	51	3,505.91			5	7,818.28	4	1,279.00
Wyoming	3				39	2,492.38			4	1,774.00	2	1,250.00
Total	31	67,133.68	2	15,295.18	248	58,145.63	2		39	185,700.67	25	8,486.23

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TABLE 59.—Unauthorized use collections, fiscal year 1992 - concluded

Geographic State	Type of unauthorized use											
	Rights-of-way		Timber		Unlawful enclosure		Water		Other		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Alaska											3	\$1,846.78
Arizona	2	\$239.00							1	\$839.00	21	12,177.00
California					4				64	3,977.53	79	3,977.53
Colorado	4	3,804.53							2	310.00	30	163,484.32
Idaho	7	1,487.20	1	\$486.10	1	\$1,500.00			5	1,081.35	39	70,428.50
Montana	3	298.99	6	6,648.54					5	248.38	38	18,481.00
Nevada	4								5	2,722.00	69	21,750.78
New Mexico	2	5,589.19					1	\$100.00			43	23,133.61
Oregon:												
Eastern ^a and												
Washington	1	220.00							1	1,250.00	31	10,761.61
Western ^b	2	8,314.00	55	151,404.16					1	100.00	61	159,908.16
South Dakota												
Utah	8	3,029.72									70	16,145.41
Wyoming	4	593.80									52	6,110.18
Total	37	23,576.43	62	158,738.80	5	1,500.00	1	100.00	84	10,528.26	536	508,204.66

^aExcluding timber and nontimber forest products.

^bEastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian.

^cWestern Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Note—Dollar amounts may include revenues collected this fiscal year for trespasses that occurred in prior years. Figures may include, but are not limited to, unauthorized development and unauthorized use.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Finance

During fiscal year 1992, the Bureau of Land Management obligated \$1,048,255,272 appropriated by Congress or transferred to it from other agencies (Table 60).

Gross receipts from the sale and management of public lands and resources during the same period totaled \$256,779,706. The Bureau received \$9,735,550 from the sale of land and materials; \$204,711,350 from the sale of timber; \$1,313,752 from fees and commissions; \$18,502,021 from grazing leases, licenses, and permits; \$4,330,923 from right-of-way leases; \$1,028,377 from rent of land; \$2,368,696 other sources; and \$13,143,047 in nonoperating revenue (Tables 61 and 62). Receipts from oil and gas right-of-way rentals and mineral leases, licenses, and permits totalled \$1,645,990 (Table 63).

Receipts for fiscal year 1992 were allocated as follows: \$96,744,081 to 19 States, of which \$91,226,718 went to 18 Western Oregon O&C counties; \$17,108,346 to the reclamation fund; \$142,908,878 to other funds; and \$18,401 to Indian trust funds (Tables 64 and 65). Table 66 shows the legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts. Payments of \$99,591,491 in lieu of taxes were made to 49 States, three territories (includes the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), and the District of Columbia (Table 67).

TABLE 60.—*Obligations of appropriations received, fiscal year 1992*

Appropriation title	Amount obligated
Obligation of appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management	
Management of Lands and Resources	\$536,466,628
Range Improvements	9,806,966
Construction and Access	9,389,479
Oregon and California Grant Lands	91,882,715
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	100,640,558
Land Acquisition	16,024,831
Cook Inlet Region Incorporated Property	62,899,383
Federal Firefighting	218,692,280
Total of BLM appropriations obligated	1,045,802,840
Obligation of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the Bureau of Land Management	
Control of forest pests	2,452,632
Total of transferred appropriations obligated	2,452,632
Grand Total of Obligations	1,048,255,272

TABLE 61.—Receipts from the disposition of public lands and resources: May 20, 1785, through fiscal year 1992

Fiscal year ^a	Source						Total
	Sales of public land and materials	Sales of timber	Fees and commissions	Mineral leases ^b	Outer Continental Shelf leases	Miscellaneous ^c	
May 20, 1785 - June 30, 1880 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881-1890	\$78,923,581	.....	\$13,471,437	.....	.....	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891-1900	21,312,029	.....	9,152,920	.....	.....	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901-1910	64,777,708	.....	16,074,789	.....	.....	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911-1920	27,940,144	\$767,589	14,734,586	.....	.....	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921-1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	\$78,371,588	.....	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931-1940	1,334,320	4,289,228	1,944,753	44,602,550	.....	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941-1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	148,207,799	.....	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951-1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	615,686,922	\$434,731,179	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961-1970	28,799,311	478,508,686	38,265,491	1,083,780,048	2,917,726,546	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971-1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	3,086,894,984	30,444,943,752	509,994,006	35,855,626,309
1981-1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	2,806,020,807	16,387,602,279	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991	18,521,150	167,963,621	1,802,858	^b 1,188,470	NA	41,111,425	230,587,524
1992	9,735,550	204,711,350	1,313,752	837,624	NA	40,161,430	256,779,706
Total	450,773,803	4,398,935,109	377,154,806	7,871,552,790	50,185,003,758	2,254,797,978	65,538,218,242

^aAs of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.^bAct of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under this act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service as of October 1, 1983. As of fiscal year 1984, includes only oil and gas pipeline right-of-way rentals. 1991 amount is amended from 2,227,063 to 1,188,470.^cBefore 1880, includes all receipts from sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rental of land, mineral leasing under special laws, and revenues from other miscellaneous sources.

NA—Not available. Offshore region transferred from Bureau of Land Management to Minerals Management Service jurisdiction effective May 10, 1982.

Note—Includes the collections of the Bureau of Land Management and its two predecessor organizations, the General Land Office (1785-1946) and the Grazing Service (1934-1946). For annual data for 1881-1946, see GLO Statistical Appendix for 1946. For annual data for 1947-1981, see BLM Statistical Appendix for 1981. For annual data for 1982-1970, see Public Land Statistics for 1970.

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TABLE 62.—Statement of receipts by source, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Mineral leases and permits	Sales of timber	Sales of land and materials	Grazing leases, licenses, and permits			All other receipts				Total
				Sec. 3	Sec. 15	Other ^a	Fee and commissions	Rights-of-way	Rent of land	Other sources	
Alaska	\$39,145	\$2,370	\$87,593				\$1,887	\$-55,313	\$164,702	\$47,651	\$288,015
Arizona	16,773	8,575	198,629	\$649,939	\$259,057		10,639	635,674	11,651	259,081	2,050,228
California	41,310	1,452,108	517,556	180,251	227,838		21,438	1,704,320	496,046	736,088	5,378,955
Colorado	86,903	162,688	95,363	794,206	83,047		81,236	186,343	32,594	147,667	1,850,247
Florida			250								250
Idaho	13,943	805,461	142,434	1,918,411	62,560		7,796	291,384	103,815	131,836	3,477,670
Illinois								395			395
Louisiana								10		1,777	1,787
Michigan										9,896	9,896
Missouri			50								50
Montana	751,963	801,590	34,050	1,346,196	273,001	710,814	30,911	27,543	3,016	75,332	4,054,416
Nebraska					1,338						1,338
Nevada	9,911	1,041,213	6,575,149	2,910,243	43,154		67,472	684,089	73,975	114,542	9,417,322
New Mexico	320,063	32,926	716,890	2,654,840	435,927	46,039	218,901	254,676	11,099	174,346	4,865,707
North Dakota	2,009				18,052			25,550			46
Oklahoma	29,492		26,174		184			20		-13	55,857
Oregon	5,315	202,246,060	797,253	1,279,035	81,358		25,334	85,151	86,876	209,227	204,815,609
South Dakota	2,197	59			155,981		4,925	1,245		1,456	165,663
Utah	35,943	53,125	253,266	1,536,672			144,834	255,804	28,656	350,154	2,662,654
Virginia							75,424			51	75,475
Washington	13	75,732	3,942		47,491		1,070	15,359	9,867	50	153,564
Wisconsin			139								139
Wyoming	286,190	111,849	266,812	1,916,191	870,196		596,335	284,033	5,880	109,299	4,467,565
Total operating revenue	1,645,990	204,711,350	9,735,550	15,185,984	2,559,184	756,853	1,313,752	4,330,923	1,028,377	2,368,696	243,636,659
(Percent)	(0.7)	(84.0)	(4.0)	(6.2)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(100.0)
Nonoperating revenue ^b	13,143,047										13,143,047
Grand Total	14,789,037	204,711,350	9,735,550	15,185,984	2,559,184	756,853	1,313,752	4,330,923	1,028,377	2,368,696	256,779,706

^a"Land Utilization Project", or LU, lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior.

^bAdjustment of amount reported in 1991 PLS.

^cRefund.

^dIncludes all O&C and Cooe Bay Wagon Road land receipts (grazing, timber, mineral, etc.), which total \$188,092,945.

^eIncidental receipts from fines, taxes, etc., that are unrelated to routine public administration.

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TABLE 63.—Receipts from oil and gas right-of-way rentals, mineral leases, licenses, and permits for fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Oil and gas receipts	All other ^a receipts	Total
Alaska	\$39,145	.....	\$39,145
Arizona	16,773	.....	16,773
California	41,310	.....	41,310
Colorado	86,903	.....	86,903
Idaho	13,943	.....	13,943
Montana	751,963	.....	751,963
Nevada	9,911	.....	9,911
New Mexico	320,063	.....	320,063
North Dakota	2,009	.....	2,009
Oklahoma	29,482	.....	29,482
Oregon	5,315	.....	5,315
South Dakota	2,197	.....	2,197
Utah	39,943	.....	39,943
Washington	33	.....	33
Wyoming	266,990	.....	266,990
Total	1,845,990	.....	1,845,990

^aAdministered by Minerals Management Service.

TABLE 64.—Allocation of receipts to States and local governments by program, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Sales of public lands and materials	Mineral leases and permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 permits	Section 15 leases		
Alaska	\$3,598	^a \$19,637	.....	.....	.....	\$23,235
Arizona	8,286	8,386	\$81,242	\$129,529	.....	227,445
California	78,786	20,655	22,531	113,919	.....	235,891
Colorado	10,322	43,662	99,276	41,523	.....	194,783
Florida	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Idaho	37,917	6,972	239,801	31,280	.....	315,970
Missouri	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Montana	34,455	191,950	168,275	136,501	^b \$177,703	706,884
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	889	.....	889
Nevada	^c \$82,086	4,956	363,781	21,577	.....	1,072,400
New Mexico	29,993	159,755	331,855	217,963	^b 11,510	751,076
North Dakota .....	.....	677	.....	9,026	.....	9,703
Oklahoma	1,047	11,068	.....	92	.....	12,205
Oregon	598,015	2,658	159,879	40,679	^d \$1,226,718	\$2,027,949
South Dakota	2	738	.....	77,990	.....	78,730
Utah	12,256	19,971	192,084	.....	.....	224,311
Washington	3,187	16	.....	23,746	.....	26,949
Wisconsin	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Wyoming	15,946	143,295	239,524	435,098	.....	833,863
Total	1,515,916	634,394	1,868,248	1,279,592	91,415,931	\$6,744,061

^aIncludes National Petroleum Reserve lands.^bExecutive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from non-mineral leasing.^cIncludes Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1960.^dIncludes \$80,651,831 from O&C lands and \$574,767 from Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.

Note—Allocations to States by the Bureau of Land Management are based on total revenues collected and deposited into receipt programs as of the close of each fiscal year (September 30). The allocation amounts shown above will appear as payments to States in future time periods.

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

Finance

TABLE 65.—Allocation of receipts by source and fund, fiscal year 1992

Source of receipts	Indian trust funds	Reclamation fund	States and counties ^a	Other funds	Total
Mineral leases and permits	\$18,401	\$334,986	\$634,394	\$656,209	\$1,645,990
Sales of public land		1,614,130	713,368	3,998,977	6,316,495
Sales of public timber & materials		15,159,230	802,528	4,075,702	20,037,460
Fee and Commissions				1,313,752	1,313,752
O & C lands			90,851,931	90,851,931	181,303,862
Coco Bay Wagon Road lands			574,786	6,214,297	6,789,083
Grazing leases			1,279,592	1,279,592	2,559,184
Grazing district fees			1,696,248	13,287,736	15,185,984
Rights-of-way				4,330,923	4,330,923
Miscellaneous leases and permits			189,214	1,596,016	1,785,230
Nonoperating revenue				13,143,047	13,143,047
Other				2,368,696	2,368,696
Total	18,401	17,108,346	98,744,081	142,908,878	258,779,706

^aCompare with Table 64, Allocation of receipts to States and local governments by program.

TABLE 66.—Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1992

Source of receipts	Authority	Disposition of gross receipts				
		States and counties	General Fund	Indian trust	Reclamation Fund	Range improvement
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Mineral leases and permits:						
Public domain (except Alaska) and acquired military lands	Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437, and Potash Mining Act of Feb. 7, 1927, 44 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 191 (and) Public Law 97-94, relating to leases on acquired military lands, 95 Stat. 1205; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0	.....	40.0	.....
Public domain (Alaska)	Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958, and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of Dec. 18, 1971, 72 Stat. 339; 30 U.S.C. 191 ...	90.0	10.0	.....	.....	.....
National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska)	Public Law 96-514, relating to exploration leases, 94 Stat. 2994; 43 U.S.C. 1337	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	.....
Oregon and California grant lands	Conservation of Timber on O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 576, Title II, 50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181f	75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Coco Bay Wagon Road grant lands	Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coco Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq	75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw-Chickasaw lands, Oklahoma	Act of June 28, 1944, ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes, 58 Stat. 484-5; 16 U.S.C. 151 .....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
LU lands (Section 3)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (Section 15)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0	.....	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (Section 3)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890, Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (Section 15)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890, Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	50.0

TABLE 66.—Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Source of receipts	Authority	Disposition of gross receipts				
		States and counties	General Fund	Indian trust	Reclamation Fund	Range improvement
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Shoshone-Arapahoe Tribes, Wyoming	Act of May 19, 1947, ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes, 61 Stat. 102; 25 U.S.C. 611 .....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	Control and Protection of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Act of June 4, 1920, ch. 228; 41 Stat. 813; 30 U.S.C. 191 (ref. 10 U.S.C. 7432) .....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Acquired lands other than military lands	Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
State selected lands (except Alaska)	Act of Sept. 14, 1980, relating to State selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit, 74 Stat. 1024; 43 U.S.C. 652 .....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
South half of Red River, Oklahoma	Act of June 12, 1928, ch. 572, authorizing establishment of trust fund from oil royalties, 44 Stat. 740; 25 U.S.C. 161; 65 Stat. 252	37.5	.....	62.5	.....	.....
Land and materials (including timber): Oregon and California grant lands	Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f	*75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Coco Bay Wagon Road grant lands	Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coco Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq	*75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired lands in "Reclamation States" ^a	Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 408, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 801	*4.0	20.0		76.0	

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TABLE 66.—Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Source of receipts	Authority	Disposition of gross receipts				
		States and counties	General Fund	Indian trust	Reclamation Fund	Range improvement
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Public domain and acquired lands outside "Reclamation States" ^d	Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1838, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1848, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17)	4.0	96.0	.....	.....	.....
LU lands	Executive Orders 10048, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	(f)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reclamation lands (within reclamation project)	Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 384 (and) Cooperative Agreement Mar. 8, 1972 .....	.....	.....	.....	9100.0	.....
Townsites on reclamation projects	Act of Apr. 16, 1906, ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects, 34 Stat. 116; 43 U.S.C. 561, 562	5.0	.....	.....	95.0	.....
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	Act of Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 460; Oct. 11, 1962, 78 Stat. 905; and Apr. 5, 1976, 90 Stat. 311; 10 U.S.C. 7431 .....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Grazing (Section 3):						
Public domain lands (grazing fee only)	Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1268; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (grazing fee only)	Executive Orders 10048, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (grazing fee only)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	50.0
Public domain and LU lands (range improvement fee)	(Same as public domain and LU lands above) —					100.0

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TABLE 66.—Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1992 - continued

Source of receipts	Authority	Disposition of gross receipts				Range improvement
		States and counties	General Fund	Indian trust	Reclamation Fund	
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Public domain (Alaska)	Act of Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reclamation lands (within reclamation project)	Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement Mar. 8, 1972 .....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....
Leased lands	Act of June 23, 1938, ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to lease of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district, 52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315 m-4 .....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Grazing (Section 15):						
Public domain lands (total receipts) ^d	Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1289; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0	.....	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (total receipts)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0	.....	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (total grazing receipts)	Executive Orders 10787, 1890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	50.0
O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands ...	Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 878, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181d	75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Reclamation lands (within reclamation project)	Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement Mar. 8, 1972 .....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....
Nevada land sales	Public Law 99-588, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3582; 43 U.S.C. 1701 ...	15.0	85.0	.....	.....	.....
Other receipts	(Not specifically designated by law) .....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 66.—Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1982 - concluded

^aOne-third of this amount is to reimburse Treasury for moneys appropriated for access roads and reforestation; counties receive at least 50% of gross receipts.

^bAmount to counties is available for payment upon receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund.

^cDistributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.

^dIncludes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.

^ePayment to States represents 5% of net receipts.

^fDistribution same as LU mineral leases and permits.

^gPayment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting costs of sale, or 10% of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the Bureau of Land Management for sale expenses.

^hBureau of Reclamation may pay costs of sale from Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the Bureau of Land Management prior to transfer to Reclamation Fund.

ⁱRange improvement fees are appropriated and available to the Bureau of Land Management for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements.

^jPayment to State represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administration of the grazing program in Alaska.

^kAppropriated and available to the Bureau of Land Management to lease lands for grazing purposes.

^lPayments to counties and General Fund represent 25% and 75%, respectively, of net receipts.

Note—Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service as of October 1, 1983.

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TABLE 67.—Payments to States (including local governments) and territories, fiscal year 1992

Geographic State	Payments in lieu of taxes	Mineral Leasing Act ^a	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of sales	Other	Total payments
			Section 3	Section 15	Other			
Alabama.....	\$133,419							\$133,419
Alaska.....	4,307,941					\$2,532	\$125,678	4,636,151
Arizona.....	8,400,142	\$6,725	\$83,511	\$129,159		8,435		8,627,972
Arkansas.....	934,515							934,515
California.....	10,194,587	21,159	22,536	115,373		81,548		10,415,203
Colorado.....	6,426,468	50,777	95,806	41,356	\$8,965	10,803		6,631,803
Connecticut.....	18,049							18,049
Delaware.....	9,576							9,576
District of Columbia.....	5,283							5,283
Florida.....	1,039,091					10		1,039,101
Georgia.....	790,686							790,686
Hawaii.....	36,283							36,283
Idaho.....	7,245,410	14,100	237,091	30,857		40,286		7,567,748
Illinois.....	305,050							305,050
Indiana.....	211,909							211,909
Iowa.....	127,815							127,815
Kansas.....	337,818							337,818
Kentucky.....	594,384							594,384
Louisiana.....	159,183							159,183
Maine.....	94,239							94,239
Maryland.....	43,040							43,040
Massachusetts.....	53,609							53,609
Michigan.....	1,139,050							1,139,050
Minnesota.....	685,811							685,811
Mississippi.....	345,558							345,558
Missouri.....	861,076					2		861,078
Montana.....	7,701,030	7,712	168,516	137,507		21,721	\$422,079	8,458,585
Nebraska.....	333,815			669				334,484
Nevada.....	6,730,281	4,576	363,226	21,511		48,269	\$2,192,982	9,380,825
New Hampshire.....	89,862							89,862
New Jersey.....	42,619							42,619
New Mexico.....	10,462,453	143,287	336,615	217,094		31,436	\$20,653	11,241,538
New York.....	40,805							40,805
North Carolina.....	1,268,014							1,268,014
North Dakota.....	556,279	454		10,114			\$522	567,369
Ohio.....	207,377							207,377
Oklahoma.....	781,425	25		92		1,047	\$18,377	800,966
Oregon.....	2,671,042	2,658	163,758	41,143		731,574	\$119,073,054	122,863,229
Pennsylvania.....	211,483							211,483

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South Carolina	169,246							169,246
South Dakota	1,300,049	378		78,528		2	*380	1,379,317
Tennessee	464,399							464,399
Texas	1,313,903							1,313,903
Utah	8,880,477	38,294	197,502			12,073	*32,843	9,075,503
Vermont	236,604							236,604
Virginia	1,184,836							1,184,836
Washington	1,408,119	17		23,842		3,211		1,436,189
West Virginia	927,640							927,640
Wisconsin	471,984					6		471,990
Wyoming	7,194,674	146,226	248,240	436,607	98	17,222		8,043,067
Total States	99,557,378	436,388	1,916,601	1,283,852	7,063	989,979	121,820,862	226,012,121
Territories³								
Guam	895							895
Puerto Rico	22,292							22,292
Virgin Islands	10,928							10,928
Total territories	34,115							34,115
Grand Total	99,591,491	436,388	1,916,601	1,283,852	7,063	989,979	121,820,862	226,046,236

*Oil and gas pipeline right-of-way rentals.

*National Petroleum Reserve.

*National grasslands.

*Nevada land sales.

*Oklahoma royalties.

*Oregon and California grant lands, \$118,486,267; Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, \$574,787.

*Includes the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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GLOSSARY

ACEC:

Area of Critical Environmental Concern. ACECs are areas where special management is needed (a) to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas or (b) to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Acquired lands:

Lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation, or gift; or by exchange. One category of public lands. (See Public lands.)

Administrative site:

A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Administrative State:

Bureau of Land Management State Office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Allocation of receipts:

Determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or States out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required and/or specified by law.

ANCSA:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688).

Animal unit:

A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock that is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or four reindeer, all over 6 months of age.

Animal unit month (AUM):

A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

Application:

A formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

Archaeological and historical site:

A site that contains either objects of antiquity or cultural values relating to history and/or prehistory that warrant special protection.

Big game habitat:

Habitat areas used by big game animals at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Boating:

Includes both motorized and nonmotorized boats. Motorized boating includes tour boats, power boating, river running (commercial and/or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing and kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and other nonmotorized boats such as rowboats.

Bonus:

The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

Cadastral survey:

A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Camping:

Includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

Candidate species:

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (Also see Endangered species and Threatened species.)

Carey Acts:

The acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States for disposition to bona fide settlers.

Ceded Indian lands:

Public lands to which Indian tribal title was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part of all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be conveyed into the Treasury and held in trust for the Indians.

Certification:

The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director; also, the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; also, a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of papers attached to it.

CFR:

Code of Federal Regulations.

Color-of-Title Act:

The Act of December 22, 1826 (43 U.S.C. Sec. 1068), as amended. Under the terms and provisions of this Act, a patent may be issued for a parcel of not more than 160 acres of public lands in instances where claim to the lands has been based on a written instrument containing defective evidence of title. The parcel must have been possessed in good faith by a claimant, his ancestors, or grantors for a period of more than 20 years.

Color-of-title entry:

A cash entry made by an applicant under the Color-of-Title Act.

Competitive mineral leasing:

Refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals or where inference of probable mineralization can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction. (See also Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive mineral leasing.)

Contract fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau.

Crossing permit:

An authorization issued for trailing livestock across Federal range for proper and lawful purposes.

Cultural resources:

Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

Desert Land Entry:

An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands for the purpose of reclamation, irrigation, and cultivation in part.

Disposition:

A transaction which leads to the transfer of title of public lands, and/or resources upon or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Eastern States:

Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

Endangered species:

Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Threatened species.)

Entry:

An application to acquire title to public lands.

Entry, allowed:

An application to acquire title to public lands that has been approved, either as an original entry or a final entry.

Entry, cash:

A final entry where the applicant pays cash or its equivalent.

Entry, commuted:

A final entry where the applicant pays the statutory price for the lands in consideration for reduction of residence and improvement requirements.

Entry, final:

An allowed entry where the applicant has complied with all the requirements of law and regulations.

Entry, original:

An allowed entry where the applicant is permitted to proceed with earning title to the land.

Entry, unperfected:

An allowed original entry where the applicant has not met all of the requirements of the law and/or regulations to permit making final entry for patent.

Exchange:

A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exchange lease (coal):

An exchange of coal resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out Congressional directives authorizing coal lease exchanges.

Family unit:

An installation with camping, picnicking, or trailer facilities to serve the needs of one family-sized group.

Federal land:

All classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

Field examination:

An on-the-ground investigation of selected public lands with regard to valuation, land use, application for entry, mineralization, etc.

Fire suppression:

Fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting at the time the fire is discovered.

Fishable stream:

A stream that currently supports a sport fishery on public lands. These streams are not necessarily accessible to the public.

Fishing:

Includes fishing from the shore, and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm-water, cold-water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

FLPMA:

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743), commonly called the "Organic Act" for the Bureau of Land Management.

Force account fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of the protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau.

Free-use permit:

A permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

Grazing district:

An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate management of rangeland resources.

Grazing-free year:

March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

Grazing lease:

An authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Grazing lease lands:

Lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Grazing Law of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; the Oregon Timber Conservation Act of August 28, 1937; or the Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

Grazing permit:

An authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Hardrock minerals:

Locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor saleable mineral materials (e.g., common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluor spar, and uranium.

Homestead entry, original:

An original entry under the homestead laws; also, the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; also, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes. (Also see Entry, original; Stockraising homestead.)

Hunting:

Includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

Indian allotment:

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

Inland water area:

Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of the area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals 1/8 of a statute mile or more in width; deeply indented embayments and sounds, other coastal waters behind or sheltered by headlands, or islands separated by less than 1 nautical mile of water; and islands having less than 40 acres of area.

Lake (or pond):

A natural standing body of water.

Land Area:

Includes dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

Lease:

An authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See also Competitive leasing and Noncompetitive leasing).

Leaseable minerals:

Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada.

License:

An authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

Locatable minerals:

Whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. (See also Hardrock minerals.)

Lode claim:

A mining claim located for "veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

Logical mining unit (LMU):

An area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*).

LU project lands:

Privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as "Land Utilization Projects" and were subsequently transferred from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

MBF:

Thousand board feet. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised.

Millsite:

A site located on nonmineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Millsites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

Mineral:

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; a substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral materials:

Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral permit:

A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leaseable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Mineral reservation:

Retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

Mining claim:

A mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 *et seq.*). There are four types of mining claims: lode claims, placer claims, millsites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the Mining Law of 1872. A valid millsite is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

Mining claim location:

The staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, millsite, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the State where the claim or site is located.

MMBF:

Million board feet. (See MBF.)

Motorized recreation travel (other than off-road vehicle):

Includes driving for pleasure (driving or riding in motorized land-based vehicles on roads). Vehicles include cars, vans, campers, mopeds, and motorcycles. The primary purpose of the riding or driving, train or bus touring (riding in buses, trains, and similar vehicles), and other motorized travel activities must be for recreation. This does not include interstate highway traffic, nor does it include sightseeing on major throughroads unless there is quantitative evidence (activity participation survey) that the public lands are being used for these recreation purposes.

Multiple use:

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

Noncompetitive mineral leasing:

Refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See also Competitive mineral leasing and Leasable minerals.)

Nonconsumptive trips:

Wildlife-associated recreation which is not fishing, hunting or trapping. Nonharvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing and observing fish and other wildlife, picnicking, camping, etc. are nonconsumptive wildlife activities.

Nonexclusive sites:

Mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonmotorized recreation travel:

Activities that require nonmotorized equipment. Such activities include bicycling, horseback riding, running or jogging, sand sailing, backpacking, hiking, or walking for pleasure.

Nonoperating revenues:

Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

Nonuses:

An authorization issued to an applicant for nonuses of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

O&C lands:

Public lands in Western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by reversion of title. The term "O&C" lands, as often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in Western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

Obligations:

Payments, and amounts which the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery) made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Off-road vehicle (ORV):

Any vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, deriving motive power from any source other than muscle. The term excludes (1) any nonamphibious registered motorboat; (2) any fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for official or emergency purposes; and (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by a permit, lease, license, agreement, or contract issued by the authorized officer or otherwise approved.

Off-road vehicle (ORV) travel:

Driving or riding in off-road areas (including trails). The type of vehicle and its capabilities are secondary to where and how the vehicle is used. The primary purpose of the riding or driving must be for recreation. Off-road travel includes off-road motorcycle and scooter driving, snowmobiling, etc.; specialized craft such as all-terrain vehicles, swamp buggies, and four-wheel drives; and conventional vehicles for off-road or trail purposes.

Operator:

An individual, group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct livestock grazing on public lands.

Original survey:

A cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Paleontology:

A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Patent:

A Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee.

Permit:

A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

Placer claim:

A mining claim located for "all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be up to 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

Plugged and abandoned:

This refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. (Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.)

Private leases:

Private leases (ACQ) refer to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a BLM serial number is assigned.

PLO:

Public land order. An order affecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation that has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, or 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Producible completions (oil and gas):

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil and/or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or, separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

Producible leases:

Leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and which have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

Producible and service holes:

Wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

Protraction diagram:

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based upon computed values for the corner positions.

Public auction:

A sale of land through competitive, usually oral, bidding.

Public domain lands:

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands. One category of public lands.

Public lands:

Any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain and acquired lands. (See definitions.)

Public land States:

Refers to the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent. These states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

R&PP:

Recreation and Public Purposes Act. (See definition.)

Receipts:

All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reclamation homestead entry:

An entry initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 336; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 43 et seq.), that provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle upon and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act:

Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended, that provides for the purchase or lease of public lands by (a) Federal, State, or local governmental units for any activity that serves the interest of the general public consistent with public policy or (b) nonprofit organizations if the lands are to be used for recreation purposes in an established or proposed recreation project area.

Recreation visit:

A visit to Bureau of Land Management lands and waters by an individual for the purpose of engaging in any activities, except those that are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

Rental:

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

Reserved lands:

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See also Revocation and Withdrawal.)

Reservoir:

A man-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

Resurvey:

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

Revocation:

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

Right-of-way:

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

Riparian habitat:

Areas of land directly influenced by permanent water. Lakeshores and streambanks are typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Wetland and riparian areas are especially important because they are a critical source of biological diversity.

Saleable minerals:

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

Sale of materials:

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Santini-Burton Act:

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Sawtimber:

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

Section 3:

(See Grazing permit.)

Section 15:

(See Grazing lease.)

Service completion or hole:

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, e.g. water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or nonmotorized travel):

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

Small game habitat:

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Small tract lease:

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

Special land use permit:

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

Special surveys:

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled upon or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

State Office:

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

Stockraising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stockraising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that currently does not support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (i.e., stocking, removal of barriers, etc.).

Sustained yield:

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Threatened species:

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

Tunnel site:

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodges. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal, and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

Visitor hour:

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

Water-based recreation activities (other than boating or fishing):

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, sleigh riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

Waterfowl habitat:

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on BLM lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

Wetlands:

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters. Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Wilderness:

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Winter sports:

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

Withdrawal:

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See also Reserved lands and Revocation.)

Woodlands:

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

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Note.— The tables presented in this annual report provide summary statistics, at the geographic State level in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, at the address or telephone number below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and telephone
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 208-5717
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 W. 7th Avenue, No. 13 Anchorage, AK 99513-5076 (907) 271-5555
Arizona State Office	Arizona	3707 North 7th Street P.O. Box 16563 Phoenix, AZ 85011 (602) 650-0212
California State Office	California	Federal Office Building 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2841 Sacramento, CA 95825-1889 (916) 978-4746
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3670
Idaho State Office	Idaho	3380 Americana Terrace Boise, ID 83706 (208) 384-3014
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota	Granite Tower 222 North 32nd Street P.O. Box 36800 Billings, MT 59107-6800 (406) 255-2913
Nevada State Office	Nevada	850 Harvard Way P.O. Box 12000 Reno, NV 89520-0006 (702) 785-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	1474 Rodeo Road P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115 (505) 438-7508
Oregon State Office	Oregon, Washington	1300 N.E. 44th Avenue P.O. Box 2965 Portland, OR 97208-2965 (503) 280-7287
Utah State Office	Utah	324 South State Street Suite 301 Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2303 (801) 539-4019
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming, Nebraska	2515 Warren Avenue P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 775-6011
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Boulevard Springfield, VA 22153 (703) 440-1714
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3905 Vista Avenue Boise, ID 83705 (208) 389-2457

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